SECOND SUPPLEMENT TO THE
MADRAS COURIER EXTRAORDINARY.

Friday Night, July 2, 1813.

We have been obligingly favored with a few of the latest English Papers received by the Providence, from which we have made the following selections for the amusement of our Readers.

From the London Gazette,

JANUARY 19.

By his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Regent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the Name and on behalf of his Majesty.

A PROCLAMATION.

George P. R.—Whereas it hath been represented unto Us, that divers unfortunate and misguided persons, who have been induced by the artifices of wicked and designing men to take some oaths or engagement contrary to the Acts of Parliament in that behalf made in the thirty-seventh and fifty-second years of His Majesty's reign or one of those acts, or to steal ammunition, fire-arms, and other offensive weapons, for the purpose of committing acts of violence and outrage against the persons and property of his Majesty's peaceable and faithful subjects, and who are not yet charged with such their offences, may be willing and desirous to make a disclosure or confession of such their offences, and to take the oath of allegiance to his Majesty, upon receiving an assurance of his Majesty's most gracious pardon for such their offences: We, therefore, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, being willing to give such assurance, upon such conditions as are hereinafter mentioned, and earnestly hoping, that the example of the just and necessary punishments which have been inflicted in the counties of Lancaster, Chester, and York, upon certain offenders lately tried & convicted in those counties, may have the salutary effect of deterring all persons from following the example of their crimes by a renewal of the like atrocities, have thought fit, by & with the advice of his M's. Privy Council to issue this Proclamation; & as an encouragement and inducement to his Majesty's misguided subjects to relinquish all disorderly practices, and to return to their due and faithful allegiance to his Majesty. We do hereby, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, promise and declare that every person, not having been charged with any of the offences herein before mentioned, who shall, previous to the first day of March next ensuing, appear before some Justice of the Peace or Magistrate, and declare his offence, and the oath or engagement by him taken, and when and where the same was taken, and in what manner, or the ammunition, fire arms, or other offensive weapons by him stolen, and when, where, and from whom the same were, stolen, and the place where the same were deposited; and also, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, the place where the same may be found, and who shall at the same time take, before such Justice of the Peace or Magistrate, the oath of allegiance to his Majesty,—shall receive his Majesty's most gracious pardon for the said offence; and that no confession so made by any such person shall be given in evidence against the person making the same in any Court, or in any case whatever.

Given at the Court at Carlton House, the 18th day of January, 1813, in the 53d year of his Majesty's reign.

GOD save the KING.

CROWN-OFFICE, JAN. 19.

Member returned to serve in this present Parliament.

Borough of Petersfield.—George Canning, Esq. in the room of the Right Hon. George Canning, who hath made his election not to serve for the borough of Petersfield.

FRENCH PAPERS.

GERONA, Dec. 31.

The English influence is felt in all the acts of the Junta and Cortes. That commercial nation has seized upon our commerce, and destroyed our industry: it will command our armies, and treat us like Indians: it attempts still more;—an enemy to the Catholic religion, which it has ruined in its own island where every year a licentious population burns the image of the Pope; she pursues it in Spain where she endeavours insensibly to introduce Lutheranism. It appears that the spirit of irreligion and reform has insinuated itself even into the chiefs of the insurrection. We have before us a reclamation from 34 religious communities at Seville. The French always good—always generous to their enemies,—treated the Monks well: they were collected in several houses, and received 200 ducats each per annum. The Spaniards upon their entry, drove them from their asylums; left them in the streets without bread,—without hope: but listen to the voice of these unhappy victims of England.

"The streets of Seville, (say they to the Cortes,) present to the Spanish people,—to that people always, pious and friendly,—a spectacle which ought to excite the most dolorous sentiments. Priests who never would have believed that the least opposition would have been made to their re-union, presented themselves,—the Intendant ordered them, in the name of the Government not to unite, and prohibited their entrance into the monasteries; they begged, they intreated; he would not listen to them; he abandoned & repelled them; and, in order to avoid dying with hunger, these unfortunates were obliged to disperse throughout the streets they proceeded from door to door, begging alms covered with those sacred habits which the people revere; they stopped in the squares, at the gates of the temples and there they implored the public charity. What have these Ministers of God done? What crime have they committed! Have the Moors again conquered Grenada and Toledo? Are mosques again going to replace our holy churches? No; it is our intended allies, the English children of Luther, who in our country sacrifice the sons of Ignatius and Dominic.

NAPLES, Dec. 24.

On the 3d inst. his Majesty issued at Molodetschno, the following decree:—

The reserve of 3000 conscripts above the 13,000 conscripts above the 13,000 called upon to march by our decree of the 10th of last April shall rejoin the colours from hence by the 1st of March, 1813, inclusive.

All the regiments of our army will be raised from three to four battalions. The basis of the 4th battalion will be taken from among the three already existing and shall be completed by means of the levy ordered by the preceding article.

PAMPELUNA, Dec. 16.

On the 16th inst. General Abbe, Governor of this fortress, marched with a part of the troops, under his command, and proceeded towards Taffalla, to take charge of a quantity of grain which had been lodged there.

On the 17th, when ready to leave Taffalla, with his convoy, General Abbe received advice that he would find all the bands collected to obstruct his passage to Pampeluna. He immediately disposed his troops and regulated the order of his march with all the precautions which such information required.

On arriving at Carascal with his advanced guard, he perceived a squadron of the enemy's cavalry, which occupied the debouche from the wood, and the heights of the small village of Terapa; he saw a battalion deploy, from which he received the first discharge of musketry. His advanced guard, consisting of foot gens-d'armes, and chosen companies of the 5th regiment of light infantry, commanded by the Chief of Batt. Chaumon, soon came up. In a moment the height was scaled, the enemy attacked with the bayonet, and the position carried. The gens-d'armes distinguished themselves particularly in this action, and especially Lieutenant Bulia, a gallant soldier, signalised by former services. He was on this occasion severely wounded in both legs by a musket shot.

The insurgents, driven from this point, sent two battalions on the road of Artajama and Ayarbe. General Abbe had foreseen this movement, and had detached to the summit of the wood, on the left, the grenadiers of the 52d regiment, and some chosen companies of the 10th. When he came within reach of the enemy's column, he saluted it with two discharges of cannon, when the column immediately changed its direction, and endeavoured to gain the height of the wood, where it was received by the Major of the 52d regiment, who, supported by the voltigeurs, and a detachment of cavalry, under the command of the Chef d'Escadron Delaenuel, threw it into disorder, and drove it before him two leagues, killing great numbers. The insurgents, who collected on this occasion three battalions and 300 horse, had more than 100 men killed, and a great number wounded. In the evening General Abbe re-entered Pampeluna with all his convoy. He speaks in terms of great commendation of all the troops who took part in the action, and particularly of the 52d regiment.

VIENNA, JANUARY 8.

All the reports circulated by the agents of London and St. Petersburgh, concerning the critical situation of Field-marshal the Prince of Schwartzenberg, are falsified by the dispatches which have been received from our corps d'armee, dated the 24th of Dec. It appears from them, that the auxiliary corps of Austria was then at Bialystock, and in the environs; that it was concentrated; that it had not even been attacked, and that it was preparing to follow the operations of the French army.

We have since learned, that new relations have determined the General-in-Chief to approach the Duchy of Warsaw by Bialystock. This plan has perfectly succeeded, and in carrying it into execution we have not suffered the smallest loss.

His Excellency Count Otto, Ambassador from France has frequent conferences with our Ministers. Our Court always acts in concert with that of France: never was their connection more intimate.

It is confirmed, that in many provinces of the monarchy, considerable levies of horses will be made for France.

Several of our Generals employed in the interior have received orders to repair to the different corps of observation which we have on the frontiers. The Prince of Wiedrunkel goes to Kaschar, in Upper Hungary. General Kager takes the command of a division in the Bannat. General Pfanzoltner goes to command another in Canatia. Field-Marshal Lieutenant Zach, who during several campaigns in Italy exercised the functions of the Staff of the Army, has been appointed Commandant of the fortress of Ohnutz, in Moravia.

FRANKFORT, JANUARY 9.

His Excellency General Baron Krusemark, Prussian Minister to the Court of France, arrived here from Berlin, on his way to Paris.

M. Antes, French Consul in Russia, and General de Lanange, passed through this city yesterday on their way to Paris.

LONDON,—JANUARY 20, 1813.

Yesterday arrived another Gottenburgh Mail, bringing dispatches from Lord Cathcart, nine days later than the preceding, viz. to the 31st ultimo. It is expected that they will appear to-day, in an Extraordinary Gazette. Meanwhile we lay before our Readers the following official

BULLETIN.

"Government have received dispatches from Lord Cathcart. They are dated at St. Petersburgh, on the 31st December.

"The last Dispatches from the Armies are dated on the 25th December.

"General Wittgenstein, with his division of the Army, and Platoff at the head of his Cossacks, had passed through Kowno for Tilsit.

"The enemy was driven from Kowno with the loss of 21 pieces of cannon, and 5,000 prisoners. The remains of their corps were dispersed.

"Admiral Tchichagoff has marched on Ghegno—he has completely cleared both banks of the river.

"General Tormazoff had marched on Grodno, where Colonel Davidoff established himself on the 20th.

"The Austrians are rapidly retiring. General Sachen is following them closely. He had passed thro' Slonim, and expected to take up his ground at Rugana on the 24th.

"Large magazines of provisions have been found on both banks of the Niemen.

"It is reported that a considerable body of Persians have laid down their arms.*

"Marshall Donald was retiring by Tilsit, but from the line of pursuit adopted by the Russian Armies, great hopes were entertained that his division would be cut off.

"The Prussian Peasants kill the French stragglers wherever they fall with them!

"Number of Prisoners and cannons taken by the Russians, up to the 26th December:—

"Generals,	41
"Officers,	1,291
"Non-commissioned Officers & Privates,	167,510,
"Cannon	1,131

* "This must allude to the affair of General D'York."

We give, besides, the Official Reports of Admiral Tchighagoff, Dec. 11, and of the Marquis Paulucci, Dec. 12, and the substance of the Emperor Alexander's Proclamation, of the last mentioned date, calling out a new Levy of eight men in every 500, which it was calculated, would produce 300,000. Thus in point of numbers, at least the new army of Buonaparte is nearly matched. The Russian Recruits too, will be first in the field; and what sort of a match they may prove to the "Lords of Paris." We can already judge by experience. Whilst we are talking of new Levies, however, we must not forget the contingent of the Municipality of Paris. These Gentlemen have assembled, we believe, for the first time politically, since the days of the Section Quinze Vingt, to express "their indignation," (which it seems, is the regular formula, (at the conduct of General D'York, and to offer their beloved Sovereign an aid towards carrying on the war. What is the result!

Parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus.

Against Platoff, and his multitudes of Cossacks, they send forth, or rather promise to send forth, five hundred horsemen!

The great event which we learn by the present mail, is, the fate of the fugitives who escaped from Wilna to Cowno, only to be there entirely defeated. We calculated this body, on Monday, at 10,000 men. Of these we find that 6,000 were taken, and the remainder dispersed in all directions, bearing no longer any form or semblance of an organised force. Thus as the coup de grace been given to the Grand Army! We think it would be an act of charity in our Government, to make out an accurate statement of the gradual dissolution of this once celebrated body, and transmit it to the French coast. It would afford the people of that country some little clue for guessing what has become of their relatives: what chance these belonging to the respective corps had of the felicity of being made prisoners; or how soon they were released from the miseries of a protracted death on their terrible march. We learn, that the poor wretches who did escape to Konigsberg were in a plight shocking to behold, many with their noses, cheeks, ears, fingers, or toes frozen off—all in rags, and worn to the bone with fatigue and terror,—more like spectres than men:—they, without regard to rank, thankfully accepted a truss of straw for a bed, and dropped into their feverish slumbers at the first hovel which which would afford them shelter. Most of the Marshals, and other great men, seem to have been fortunate enough to escape, like their master incognito, and like him perhaps in disguise; for it will be remembered, that the last Russian account mentions his changing his clothes before he last gallopped off from his soldiers towards Wilna. One other trait in his character ought not to be lost.

"He has several times," says Admiral Tchichagoff, "taken himself off at the moment when the skirmish-"ing commenced between my van-gard and his rear." These traits the historian will carefully select, when he comes to paint the "Hero of the Nineteenth Century." It must be owned, the Russian van-guards were very troublesome. In the pursuit from the Berezyna, they did not lose sight of the French for a single moment; but drove them from their encampments,—forced them to march by night,—to fly in disorder,—to drop down with faintness,—to surrender in despair! Of Augereau's corps we hear nothing, and almost being to suspect that these 40,000 men (for so high were they stated by the Moniteur) existed chiefly in the writer's imagination. Perhaps, half that number may have been dispersed in the garrisons of Konigsberg, Dantzic, &c. The latest Gottenburgh account places Murat at Elbira on the Vistula, with 13,000 men. If this be true, they are probably part of the 11th corps. Whether Macdonald may be able to extricate himself seems very doubtful. We want a Thirtieth Bulletin to explain all this matter.

The Russians entered Memel on the 27th ult. The Prussian inhabitants of that place and its neighbourhood, no longer hesitate to communiate with Sweden, and the Baltic; and they transmit the intelligence of the victories of the Russians with such avidity, as to make it impossible to doubt their sincerity and good wishes for the success of the grand cause. In Memel itself there were, on the 1st Instant, 3000 Russians; the inhabitants resigned their dwellings to them; and there subsisted the most perfect cordiality between the citizen and the soldier. The greater part of the Russian force, however, had advanced towards Konigsberg, which some accounts stated them to have actually entered. Nay, it is even asserted, but perhaps prematurely, that they had entered Dantzic. However this be, it seems certain, that the Prussians neither can nor will make much resistance the advance of the conquerors. The King of Prussia is said to have left Berlin for Breslaw; so that the former place may possibly change its French garrison for a Russian one. The downfall of the French usurpation meets with small commiseration. Even in Vienna the news is said to have been received with lively demonstrations of joy. A Russian Embassy was proceeding towards that capital, and is even said to have reached it; and in spite of the assurances of the Moniteur, we are strongly inclined to believe, that the Prussians will turn out to be not the only people who will have claims to the "indignation" of the Jacobin Counts at the Thuilleries.

We are anxious that the Proclamation contained in last night's Gazette, should be understood by the infatuated people to whom it is addressed. It calls upon the Luddites, as they are termed, merely to come forward and make a voluntary confession of their past guilt, and a promise, by taking the oath of allegiance, of their future innocence. Here all the work ends; let them well observe, that it does not make informers of them: they are not to be brought into Court as witness against their guilty accomplices or instigators, for "no confession! (we quote the words of the proclamation) made by them shall be given in evidence against the person making it, nor in any case whatever." Here therefore, is a fair opportunity offered to the contrite, of taking off the wretched confederacy in which they are engaged, without the imputation of treachery; they have only to avow their sorrow for what is past, and live at peace: but if they fail in this, let them remember all England is against them. They have no right to agitate and disturb us; if they do, we must call upon our Government, to interfere for our protection against hardened miscreants, and bring them to condign punishment.

General Benningsen is said to have quitted the Russian Army, in consequence of the long prevailing difference of opinion between himself and the Commander in Chief, respecting the operations of the campaign. We sincerely regret both the dissertion stated, and the unfortunate result of it.

Yesterday Mr. Monroe, the King's Messenger arrived at the Foreign Office, with dispatches from Lord W. Bentinck; and others from Sicily, &c.

Yesterday the Lord Chancellor had an audience of the Prince Regent, at Carlton House.

Ysterday, Cards of Invitation were issued by command of the Prince Regent, for a Grand Ball and Supper, to be given by his Royal Highness on the 5th of February, at Carlton House.

General Hope, accompanied by Mr. Kaye, the Messenger, has left town for Yarmouth.

The Report of Sir Robert Wilson's having left the Russian Army, as stated in a Morning Paper, is wholly unfounded; he was actively engaged in the pursuit of the enemy at the date of the last advices.

We learn from Alicant, under date of the 18th of November, that the unfortunate expedition from Sicily was about to be withdrawn, and the troops comprising it conveyed to Lisbon.

THE TIMES.
LONDON,—JANUARY 27, 1813.

INDIA HOUSE.

Yesterday the General Court met at eleven o'clock, when the minutes of the last Court were read, and Sir H. INGLIS informed them that they were assembled to take into consideration the momentous subject in which they were all interested.

Mr. K. SMITH thought it the duty of every man to afford all the information in his power, for the purpose of effecting the laudable object of the Directors, who, during the contest with Government, had conducted themselves with moderation and ability which were not to be traced in the letters of the Earl of Buckinghamshire. He referred to the violent convulsion that would take place in our eastern settlements, if a political change in the Government were attempted; and to the confusion and ruin that would unavoidably result, if any commercial alteration were proposed. The homeward-bound cargoes, hitherto only a secondary consideration, would then become of the first importance, and then new motives for contraband trade would be afforded. Besides this great evil, another of no less magnitude might be expected, since the enemy would be enabled to make incalculably valuable captures among the running unarmed ships that speculate adventurers would employ. He insisted that Mr. Hume had been guilty of a gross misrepresentation, when he said that half the *extra* ships were usually detained beyond the sailing season; the fact was, that out of 370 that had been employed, only about 40 had been delayed. It was not less erroneous to say, that these ships were detained by Company; the cargo of the corporation, consisting of salt petre, was generally on board months before the private trader shipped his goods. The freight charged was extremely reasonable, and the demurrage was always generously paid by the Company.—From personal experience, he had every reason to join in the *eulogium* pronounced upon the Officers of the East India service; and no less than 95,562l. had been given to them as rewards for meritorious actions, besides annual pensions to a large amount. After stating, that if the Charter were not continued, the King's ships on the India station would be unmanned, he called the attention of the Court to the swarm of lascars that would be let loose upon this country, if the private trade were allowed; and concluded, by calling upon all the Proprietors, in a very animated manner, to support the executive body, the defenders of the rights of the Company.

Mr. TROWER maintained that, in writing several of the letters to the Chairman, the Earl of Buckinghamshire had been governed neither by prudence, ability, nor respect; and had assumed the authoritative tone of a dictator, rather than the mild language of a negotiator. The cry of "*No monopoly*," raised against the Company for the sake of deluding the multitude, was only equalled by the hideous and senseless yell of "*No Popery!*" and he hoped that both would excite, in the minds of all thinking men, the same disgust and contempt: it was raised by those who wishes to establish their own prosperity on the ruins of the Company. He adverted to the great benefits the country had derived from this great source of wealth and happiness; and expressed his firm conviction that the Parliament of Great Britain, renowned for its wisdom and honour, would not consent to place in the hands of the present Administration, such enormous influence as they would acquire by the destruction of the Charter, and the sole Government of India.

Mr. BOSANQUET having for thirty years been connected intimately with the affairs of India, felt himself called upon to express his perfect dissent from the remarks made on a previous day by Mr. Hume. The first and main point of consideration was the Indian Empire; and this was the bone of contention, and he hoped it would not ultimately prove the apple of discord. He called the attention of the Court, at some length, to the immense range of coast, and almost interminable extent of continent, besides the islands—at present governed with mild sway by the Officers of the Company, at whose expence it had nearly all been conquered, although they were allowed to retain possession of only a part of their acquirements. If the Charter were not renewed, a new experiment of legislation must be tried, and, "the proof of the pudding would be in the eating." —If, as he prognosticated, India were lost, China would soon fall, and the British influence be totally annihilated; this immense territory was 8,000 miles distant from the mother country, and the claims that united them should be long and strong. He ridiculed what he termed the absurd attempts of those in the north and in the south, who, instead of confining themselves to their literary pursuits, wandered into the intricate mazes of political disquisition, and ventured to give their opinions on the propriety of renewing the Charter, without possessing any adequate sources of information. He lamented that Ministers had conducted the negotiation in so unbecoming a spirit, arguing the direct contrary of what every man possessing the slightest knowledge was convinced must be the fact. India had hitherto proved an inexhaustible mine of wealth to all who had visited it; it was the foundation of the riches of Great Britain, and if a country was valuable for the productions of its soil, none ought to be held in greater estimation. The precious metals were dug out of its bowels, and on its surface were found cotton, indigo, silk, spices, coffee, sugar and a vast variety of other commodities. Let the loss then be fully considered before a scheme was hazarded, which might be ultimately ruinous.—In allusion to the remarks of Mr. Hume and to his opinion, that a great increase had taken place in the the Indian trade since 1793, Mr. Bosanquet said there was a great difference between stating the truth and the whole truth. The projected subversion of the India Company by the Ministry reminded him of some lines, which, though ludicrous enough, he could not help applying to the present subject.

> "Humpty Dumpty sat on on a wall,
> Humpty Dumpty got a great fall;
> All the King's horses, and all the King's men,
> Couldn't set Humpty Dumpty up again."

Mr. GRANT (one of the Directors) said, there were two kinds of danger involved in the projected invasion on the Company's rights, one political, the other commercial. The Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Hume,) like a great many others, considered the political dangers as wholly chemerical, and looked upon the commercial as all in all. He, however (Mr. Grant), was of opinion, that the political question in this discussion was pre-eminent; but would not enlarge upon it, as the Honourable Proprietor's remarks on the subject had been already sufficiently answered. With respect, however to the commercial question, he would make some remarks on the Gentleman's statements, as more of them, he was sorry to see, were calculated to fall in with and foster the prejudices of the present day. Two points had been urged by the Court of Directors in their correspondence with Ministers; the first, that there can be no great increase in the exports from this country for the consumption of India; and, secondly, that there can be no great increase in the sale of Indian commodities in this country. On these points he was at issue with Mr. Hume.—The Directors, in forming this opinion, were guided by their knowledge of the customs, climate, character, religion, and prejudices of the natives of India, which they knew were against increasing the quantity of our commodities exported for India. This had been sufficiently proved by experience. Mr. G. then read extracts from the different Petitions that had been laid before the House of Commons, from which it appeared, that the Petitioners thought our exports for India might be considerably increased. One of the merchants of Sheffield was extravagantly sanguine on this point; and indeed all the extracts he had alluded to, he said, had a strong tendency to fortify the delusion, as well as Mr. Hume's remarks. That Gentleman treated the subject as if there had been a progressive annual increase (which is contrary to fact) in our exports to India. Several of his facts were very questionable. The export trade was of two kinds:—that of the Company's Commanders and Officers, which existed before 1793, and that of the Company itself. The trade to India was much altered by the Warehousing Act, in 1798; as the trade had been much swelled by that Act, as well as by the share possessed in its by the Company's Commanders and Officers, yet, notwithstanding this increase, the Officers have but little advantage by it, and he knew them often to lose by those ventures. Whatever increase has taken place in our exports from 1793, was mostly, or entirely owing to the increased number of Europeans in India. But this, even in any shape, is not an increase; for had they staid at home, they would have consumed the same articles; and, instead of the increase being so high as Mr. Hume stated it, he affirmed that it amounted only to three and a half yearly during the period in question. He would ask, had any new articles been sent out to India during the time of this alleged increase? There was none except cochineal, which is not a commodity of this country. There was then no increase in the consumption of British goods. If a larger supply than is sent by the Company be necessary, why do not the native traders in European or British goods call for it? They are on the spot, and ought to know the wants of the country; and would not private interest lead them to provide for them? But it seems the Gentlemen of Sheffield know all those things better. From a Report by one of the Company's Officers, which the Hon. Director read, it appeared that no new articles had been called for. This shewed, after an experiment of 20 years, that the argument was on the side of the Company. The Hon. P[illegible] Colebrooke's authority for the indefinite increase of the trade to India; but he ought to have mentioned, that the work in question was not wholly Mr. Colebrooke's, as he disclaimed it in part six years ago. But even were the opinion of Mr. Colebrooke such as had been stated, he (Mr. Grant) from his own experience, could not assent to it. He is further of opinion, upon the whole, our exports cannot be much increased. Nor is it (as had been hinted) the high price of freight that prevents it, since the Company's Officers pay no freight. Mr. Grant then proceeded to consider the exports from India to England and America. Mr. Hume had stated the amount of these exports at 181,000l. in 1793, and said, that in 1810 it had increased to 1,710,000l. But he ought (said Mr. Grant) to have followed the matter up, by stating, that last year it amounted only to 110,000. This trade also has been much affected by the Warehousing Act. From 1793 the sales amount to 23 millions for the public, and to eight and a half millions for private individuals. The amount of the sale of indigo in this country since 1793, was 14,079,000l.; nor was it since the opening of the trade since 1793 that this increase took place, as the Company, when he was in India several years before (in 1783), had encouraged the manufacturers of indigo in India and he himself then recommended it to the attention of Lord Cornwallis. He would, therefore, conclude, that the increase in the indigo sale since 1793 was owing not to the Act of that year, but to the previous encouragement and measures of the Company.—With respect to the importation of cotton from India, that cannot be much increased now, as a great quantity remains in the Warehouses near [illegible]. Much of this has been in the warehouses many years; and there is no less a quantity unsold at present than 42,000 bales, worth about 500,000l. Besides this, he may state that there is no less than eleven hundred thousand pounds worth of indigo, also, belonging to various individuals, unsold in the Company's warehouses.

In the course of twenty years only two new articles had been imported here from India—cotton and Indigo; and can it be said that we w[illegible] of them, when so much lies in our hands? With respect to Mr. Hume's remarks on the American trade with India, he would ask, why does he charge the Company with the impolicy (if it deserves that name) of opening the Indian trade to neutrals?—What had been allowed in 84 was confirmed by the Act of 93; nor was this done by the Company. But it is not going too far to call it impolitic in our Government to make the Americans our customers in India, instead of the customers of other Europeans nations who had settlements in India? He certainly thinks that we are not warranted in calling it impolitic, as we gave the neutrals nothing but what we could not carry on ourselves, owing to the war in which we were engaged with the French Republic. The exports of America from India for 13 years, amount to not what had been stated by Mr. Hume, but to about 3½ yearly;—and it is only since the French Revolu[illegible] that this increase in the American exports from [illegible] what must be the opinion of the Company's opponents, when he would state, that it was a statement upon which he would stake all his credit, that the whole exports from India to Europe and to America, at present, are not greater than they were about 40 years ago, that is about the year 1768? The annual profit of the Indian trade was 111,000l. It was true the Company did not attach much importance to this trade in a commercial point of view, but they did attach great importance to it as a link in a chain of interests, which, if taken out, the whole system might crumble in pieces. This was proper answer to the question—Why if it is a losing trade, will you not resign it? No; because we cannot resign it without resigning the control which we exercise over the territorial and commercial interests of that branch of the empire, and without endangering the existence of the Indian system altogether. He had heard no sound argument on the other side, nor could he see any safety for the Company in a compromise. He should not reflect on an Honourable Member for the singularity of his conduct, in alone standing forward to oppose the sentiments of the Court, but he thought he might justly complain of his attempting to revive former controversies, which could answer no end but to sow the seeds of dissention and irritation in their minds. As the same Gentleman had referred to Lord Wellesley as an authority, he should also beg leave to quote his opinion. Mr. Grant then read an extract from a letter of Lord Wellesley's in 1810, in which that Noble Lord deprecated the idea of throwing open the trade to India, without reserve as unjust, impolitic, and founded in a total ignorance of facts. An insinuation had been thrown out, that the results of the regulations of 1793 had not been answerable to the intentions of those who framed them, and that this was the fault of the East India Company. He might say that he had opportunities of knowing what the intentions of those who framed that Act were, and he could assert with truth, that they had never entertained the idea of opening the trade to the extent to which it had been carried. So far was it from being fair to represent the Company in an invidious light, as if they had withheld the privileges granted to the private trader; that they had afforded additional facilities, and had exceeded the intentions of the Act. He should only add a few words more. The question had been too much treated as a commercial question; he had himself taken this view of it, but he considered it as a very narrow and comparatively insignificant one, for the subject really involved political considerations of the greatest magnitude, and the vital interests of millions of people. Even in this confined way of stating the question, it appeared that there was no probability of any material increase in the commerce to or from India. If the Pititioners, then, could be convinced of this, would they not desist? He feared not, for there was a propensity in the mind, when once heated in any cause to persevere in spite of evidence. He would however, recommend it to them to pause, before they attempted to pull down an old and venerable establishment, which it would be difficult to build up again. As to the Ministers, they seemed to have no decided opinion of their own, but to rely on the representations of others. Of the credit due to those representations, the Court might form some opinion from the extracts he had read to-day. But with no better authority on their side, with no steady or consistent opinion of their own, Ministers had called upon them to resign. He hoped however, that they would persevere as they had begun, and appeal with confidence to the candour and good sense of Parliament and of the nation.

Mr. MORRIS stated, as an instance of the dangers attending the trade with India, that the natives had risen upon and massacred an adventurer of the name of Martin. Our empire in India rested upon the fulcrum of opinion, and he should be sorry to see it shaken by the indiscriminate introduction of the English into that country.

Mr. TWINING said, he should ill discharge the obligations he owed to the Proprietors and that Court, if he did not express his opinion on the present occasion. The question had, however, been so ably argued on the other side of the Bar, that it would not be necessary for him to say much. The authors of the regulations of 1793 had thought it better to trust to experience than to hazard experiment. they had, therefore, determined to preserve the same system of commercial and territorial government, at the same time opening the trade to the private merchant under such restrictions as were deemed necessary to the security of those primary objects. Lord Melville had applied his powerful mind to this subject, and had come to the same conclusions.

He might perhaps be accused of being the prejudiced *laudator temporis acti*: but he believed that the men of the greatest reputation for wisdom in the present day, would not increase that reputation by acting on other views and principles. One observation he would make on what had been said of the increased trade from China. He conceived that, in estimating that increase, we must take into the account the increased price of the article. This had not been done; and yet he believed that the increase had been very little in the quantity, and almost wholly in the price. He was doubtful which would be most fatal to the Company, the success or failure of the traders from the out-ports. Their success could only result from a transfer of the Company's trade to other hands; their failure on the contrary, they would attribute to any other cause than their own folly or mismanagement, and then nothing would satisfy them, short of a total and unconditional surrender of all their previleges on the part of the Company. When ruin both of individuals and of the Company was complete, it would be little satisfaction for them then to reflect, that they had been sacrificed to groundless clamour. He was not accustomed to think the worse of others for differing from him in opinion, nor was he inclined to condemn an Honourable Proprietor for the facts and arguments he had brought forward. But he thought that Gentleman would be liable to the charge of pertinacity, if he still persisted in his opinion, in spite of all that had been heard in vindication of the Company's claims. He (Mr. Hume) had partially said that the conduct of the Directors implied a defiance to the Government. Where a prejudice was once excited against any body of men, people were apt to condemn every step they could opinion on the subject to the Government, a[illegible] was construed into defiance. But if they had w[illegible] held that opinion, might not Government hereafter say to them, and with great reason, why did you not inform us, before it was too late, of your decided opinion? On the question of smuggling it had been urged, that more smuggling was at present carried on, with respect to the India trade, in the river Thamas alone, than in all the rest of the country. This was easily accounted for. It was no wonder that there was more smuggling where the goods did actually go, than where they did not go. Ships, however, accidentally had gone into other ports, Bristol, and then it was always observed, that the quantity of goods smuggled was greater than usual. If at present, with every precaution, it was impossible to prevent the illicit trade, what would be the case when these articles were removed, and the o[illegible] ly profits of the owners of vessels would perhaps arise from it? The Company were now placed in a situation unparelleled; it was a struggle for their existence, a case of life and death. The Court of Directors would never surrender the interests of the Proprietors, but they would be guided by their decision; and he hoped that decison would be such as to lead to a triumphant issue to the contest.

Mr. RANDLE JACKSON observed, that when Ministry submitted a string of questions to a Board of Commissioners, the answers, however unfavourable in their real result, would at least be as *complaisant* as possible. This had been the case with the Report of the Commissioners of the Customs, on which so much stress had been laid. The opinion of the Board was very obious indeed. They had expressly stated to Government, that it would be absolutely necessary to confine the trade, to reduce the size of the vessels, and to place them under a guard of revenue cutters. He wished this statement to go out of the world, as while there was an affectation to open that trade to the whole country, and on the most broad and liberal principles, the Commissioners declared that it could with safety be extended to only four or five ports. Some curious fact came out in this document. With respect to Liverpool in particular it was stated, that the entrance into the harbour was not long and open to sight, but that nothing *could be* better calculated for smuggling. The objections to other four or five ports were still greater, and yet this was the document on which the Hon. Proprietor and the Ministers bottomed their argument against the increase of smuggling.

The CHAIRMAN stated, that by the rules of the Court the mover of the original question only had a right to reply. If, therefore, this privilege was extended to any other Gentleman, it would be by the courtesy of the Court, and he hoped, that as their time was precious, any observations that might be made would be confined to explanation.

Mr. HUME said that grateful as he was for the indulgence granted to him on a former occasion, he should be unwilling unnecessarily to trespass a moment on their time; yet he thought, in spite of the regulations of the Court, he had a right to reply, after the observations that had been thrown out against him. So many persons had spoken against him that he did not know which to answer first: but he should begin at the bottom, and so rise regularly to the top.—(*A laugh.*)—His opinions and conclusions were not in [illegible] Directors, but in [illegible] conformity with them. His opinions could not be refuted, for they were founded on proof and on facts.

Mr. THIRLWALL rose to order, and wished the Honourable Member to confine himself to the strict line of explanation.

The CHAIRMAN said, that he thought time would be gained by letting the Gentleman go on in his own way.

Mr. HUME insisted that he was perfectly in order. His facts had not been refuted, but confirmed by the attempts of the Honorable Director that day to answer them. All that he had said proved that whatever was the amount, there had been a great increase of trade. If an increase to threefold was an increase: an increase had certainly taken place. He would leave it to the Court to judge whether they ought to trust the Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Grant) or experience; whether they should trust the opinion of that Honourable Gentleman, however rightly and respectable, or the account of the sales, on which he (Mr. Hume) grounded himself. As a proof that there would be no probability of an increase in the article of cotton, the Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Grant) had stated that commodity could not be purchased in India and brought to England at less than 10d. per pound. But that same Gentleman had not stated how often cotton was sold in this country at 15d. and 17d. per pound, and sometimes even at a higher price. The quantity of this article said to be remaining at present in the warehouses, amounted only to one half of the quantity annually sold; and if the circumstance of such a stock remaining on hand, were an argument against this trade, what trade might not be objected to on the same ground? As to Indigo, from whatever cause any of that article amounts annually to 1,672,000l. a strong proof of what might be done by private enterprize. As to the profits of the Company on the trade with India, he should remark, that it would be an unfair method of reasoning to state the profit of that trade without charging on it these items which would be paid by any private merchant on a private adventure. The amount of the duty on the exports from India at the rate paid by the private merchants, would amount to the period alluded to by the Honourable Director to 381,000l. on the imports into India there was a duty of 6¾ per cent. on the woollen, and one of 10 per cent. on other goods. Taking the average of these duties as an approximation to the truth, the duties on the Company's imports would amount to 8661,000l. It was evident that thse sums would be deducted from the commercial profits, and added to the territorial revenue. Now these duties together, with the simple interest of the investments amounting to 1,917,000l. which after deducting the profit of the trade according to the Honourable Director (Mr. Grant), left a clear loss of between five or 600,000l. on those items alone, even according to the Honourable Gentleman's own shewing. On what had been said about Lord Wellesley's opinion, he should now only remark that he could refer to opinions of that Nobleman which would contradict that which had been adduced. He fully conceded the point to [illegible]

... had argued that ... would be attended with ruin to the Company; but they were not now called on to cede it, of India so that the conclusions which were built on that supposition were not of much weight. An Honourable Proprietor had admitted that the ships appointed for the private trade were often considerably delayed.

Mr. K. SMITH rose to explain, that he had admitted that the ships had been delayed, but, for political purposes.

Mr. HUME continued, that this explanation was what he wanted, as it shewed the mischiefs of the connection which existed between the Company's commerce and its politics.

The CHAIRMAN begged the Honourable Proprietor would confine himself as much possible to explanation.

After a cry of question,

Mr. HUME continued—that so many things pressed on him, that he was inclined to say more than he could wish—[illegible] go on).—The admission of the Hon. and Learned Gentleman, on his right (Mr. R. Jackson) that the capital of the Company had been exhausted by the diversion of the capital of the Company to political purposes, was an additional reason in favour of the necessity of what he contended, viz. the separation of politics & commerce. A Gentleman who had spoken on a former day in that Court had said, that he could at any time have obtained 3,000 more tons than he had any necessity for. This, he presumed, would be sufficiently answered by the Chairman of the Court of Directors, of whose evidence before a Committee of the House of Commons he should read an extract. The extract was to this effect:—"The private merchants complain of want [illegible]; we admit the complaint, but the blame of the deficiency is not to be attributed to the Court of Directors," &c.

Mr. DAVIS rose to order, and, amidst considerable clamour, said, that there was no period when he could not have obtained the number of tons in question.

Mr. R. JACKSON rose to order, and asked, whether, to depress an individual, they should depart from their established rules of proceeding? There were but few persons who would have been able to preserve their temper under such irritation as the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. H.) had been exposed to.

Mr. HUME proceeded to say, that the experience of all private merchants militated against the experience of the Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Davis.) The comparison which had been drawn between the attempt of Mr. Fox, in 1783, and the proceedings of the Ministry, was not correct, as Mr. Fox had attempted to take the patronage into his hands, while the present Ministry did not wish the Company to give up any thing but a source of loss, which the Directors Manifested a wonderful reluctance to part with. An Hon. Gentleman who had spoken on a former day (Mr. R. Grant), had said in one sweeping clause, that all his (Mr. H.'s) facts were irrelevant; but the reason of his opinion he had been unable to collect, as not one item of that Gentleman's speech applied to them. That Gentleman, after condemning *The Edinburgh Review*, which, with a little change of phraseology, he (Mr. Hume) would designate a work as able as it is useful, for adducing facts which happened 30 years ago, as grounds for Legislative ... short a period, went back to the Government of Lord Clive and wished to provide in the year 1814, against the enormities of that time. However gratified he (Mr. H.) as well as the Court might be by that Gentleman's fine metaphors and flowing language, yet, his whole speech being founded on the ill-grounded assumption, that adventures would be permitted to roam throughout the East without any kind of restraint, no conclusion could be drawn from it. Another Gentleman reiterated the charge of irrelevancy. If facts relative to the government and commerce of India were not relevant, he should wish to ask what could be?—(*Applause.*)—Yet this assertion had at the time been received with applause; to such a degree are men carried away by partiality and prejudice. An Honourable and Learned Gentleman near him, however (Mr. R. Jackson), had been of another opinion, so he should dismiss that Honourable Proprietor alluded to without further observation. The Honourable Gentleman concluded by saying, that if the original Resolution were withdrawn, he should be willing to withdraw his Amendment, until he saw the nature of the Resolution which might be substituted to the present one.

Sir H. INGLIS (the Chairman) said, that he hoped his Honourable Friend (Mr. Weybridge, would not withdraw his Resolution. After enumerating the Statesmen whose opinions favoured the Company's monopoly, he said, that if the Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Hume) could suppose any of the Directors actuated by so base a motive as the desire of retaining the patronage, that argument would not avail him, as the Patronage would still continue in their ... untouched. The Hon. Baronet proceeded to state the classes of persons who would be either thrown destitute by the abolition of their previleges, or be provided for in a much less liberal manner than at present, and remarked that it was by the funds of the Company that India had been acquired and preserved, and that circumstances of the commerce having assisted the political measures of the Company, was an argument for continuing affairs on their present footing.—(*Applause.*)

The amendment having been put to the vote and negatived, and the first Resolution having passed in the affirmative.

Mr. WEYBRIDGE informed the Chairman that he had compressed his other Resolutions into one, which having been moved and seconded.

Mr. R. JACKSON objected to a passage in the Resolutions, as admitting a loss on the Indian Trade.

The CHAIRMAN was of opinion that the Resolution was sufficiently guarded.

Mr. HUME suggested the Propriety of having a Resolution so [illegible] as that which was submitted to them printed, that the Proprietors might consider it, least they might assent to any false proposition.—(*Cry of no!*)

After some remarks from Mr. IMPEY, the second Resolution was then put and carried without any other dissentient vote than that of Mr. Hume.—The Court then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 6.

We have no intelligence of interest. The Bills concerning the navy, the army, the merchants' bonds, &c. were progressing slowly; but what will be the decision on them we are incompetent to decide.

LEXINGTON, NOVEMBER 18.

We learn that the detachment from General Hopkins's army, under Colonel Russell, of the 7th United States regiment, has succeeded in surprising one of the Pioria towns With 400 men, the Colonel, by rapid marches, approached the town, shot a straggling Indian, and assailed and carried the town. It was defended by about 150 warriors, who left twenty-five dead, and who fled to a swamp where their squaws and children had previously secreted themselves. We took four prisoners, sixty horses, laden with the baggage of the Indians, and seven scalps, which were taken in September, near Fort Harrison. The town, and every thing in it was destroyed, which could not be brought away; and among it several Indians, who had been wounded during the fall.—Seven hundred Indians, of the neighbouring towns, had marched to meet General Hopkins, leaving the above 150 in charge of the women and children.

COMMODORE BARNEY.—The Baltimore American contains the following particulars of this successful Privateer's-man:—"Arrived the private armed schooner Rossie, Commodore Barney, from a cruize. This schooner has taken, sunk, and burnt, eighteen prizes; she has been ninety days effective at sea—her cruize extended to the eastward of the Grand Bank of Newfoundland, and on the Banks of the port of St. John's—along that coast to the Isle of Sables, on St. George's Bank—touched in at Newport for officers and men; filled water, and proceeded to the West-Indies—passed off Bermudas, from thence to the windward of the Sombrero passage, the passage by St. Thomas's, the Mona passage, Turk's Island passage, the Caycos passage, the Crooked Island passage, than into the Gulf of Florida, and home.—Result, 3,693 tons of shipping, with cargoes, valued at upwards of one million five hundred thousand dollars, and 217 prisoners."

FROM A BOSTON PAPER.

"MORE TO THE POINT.

"We have been favoured with the following extract of a letter to a Gentleman in Rhode Island, from his correspondent at New London, dated December 5, 1812:

"This day I had the pleasure of seeing the United States come up to town, and have been on board her. I have seen the Captain and Officers, who have landed here this moment. Captain Carden has just said, 'That he shall advise his B. M. Government to order all the frigates from this station, as no British frigate can cope with a Yankee, and none but a ship of the line can do any thing with them. He has seen much service, but never saw such a tremendous fire before—not even at Trafalgar or the Nile.' He acknowledges a fair beat. The Officers are satisfied with the skill of our naval tactics, and think they have another enemy than French, Spanish, or Danes to fight."

THE COURIER,—JANUARY 28, 1813.

It is now arranged that the Princess Charlotte of Wales is not to be presented at Court by her august mother, but by the Duchess of York.

The Queen, we are happy to say, is much recovered from her cold. On Monday and Tuesday she took an airing in her carriage.

Yesterday the Duke of Sussex completed his 40th year. We are happy to say his Royal Highness is recovered from his late violent and serious attack, although he still feels the effects of it.

Sunday evening, between six & seven o'clock, as the Duke of Cumberland was riding in his carriage in Hyde Park, near the entrance into Kensington, the horses took fright, and the coachman lost all command of them; they ran furiously through the town of Kensington down the road, and the carriage, coachman, footman and the Royal Duke, in all probability would have been dashed to pieces, had not the servants called out to the toll-gate-keeper to shut the gate, which the keeper fortunately heard, and shut the gate just as the horses' heads reached it.—One of the footman had jumped off, to avoid being dashed to pieces, as he expected; he, however, cut his hands, and was very much bruised in other parts of his body.

When the carriage was stopped the Royal Duke looked out of the window in the greatest agitation and alarm, and enquired where he was?—He got out of the carriage, and remained a short time in the toll-house; he walked away a short distance, and a hackney coach being procured, he pursued his journey. Although the road was thronged with carriages, yet providentially the horses cleared them all, and fortunately no accident happened.

Yesterday, Mr. Vansittart gave his first Cabinet dinner at his house in Downing-street.

Lady Alicia Lambert, youngest daughter of the Earl of Cavan, has bestowed her hand on Mr. Pansford Duncombe, with a fortune of £20,000.

... Wandsworth road to the top of Putney, is about to be sold to Lord Ellenborough.

By the death of Lord Heathfield, the Colonelcy of the King's Dragoon Guards becomes vacant, which it is reported the Duke of Cumberland is to get, and that his Royal Highness is to be succeeded in the command of the 15th Light Dragoons by Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton, who was wounded at the battle of Salamanca, and has lately returned from the Peninsula.

PLYMOUTH,—JANUARY 26.

Sailed the Sylvia, of eight guns, for Falmouth; Pickle, 14 guns, and Surly, of 8 guns, for the Brest station; Shamrock, of 18 guns, for the Downs; Fancy cutter, and Conquestador, of 74 guns, Lord Wm. Stuart, for the station off Brest.—The brig Alfred, Shields, from Sunderland, with coals, in entering this port about day-light this morning, having approached the Eastern shore too near, struck on a sunken rock near the Shag Stone, and instantly went down in five fathoms water—the crew were saved, but the vessel and cargo, it is feared, will be lost.—Yesterday the artificers in this yard began to work on the new ship, the St. Vincent, of 110 guns. This ship is of the class of the Nilson, Howe, &c.

PORTSMOUTH, JAN. 27.

Sailed his Majesty's ship Vulture, with a convoy for Guernsey and Jersey, Borer with a convoy for Plymouth, and the Swan for the Downs. The ships for the East Indies, Cape of Good Hope, Spain, and Portugal, will sail on Friday next.—Wind S. E.

DEAL, JAN. 27.

Came down from the River and sailed the ship Lion Privateer, Captain Thompson, on a cruize in the China Seas; Charlotte, Edwards, for Gibraltar; and several others—names not known.—Wind N. E.

YARMOUTH,—JAN. 27.

Arived the Beaver and Princess of Wales, from a cruize. Sailed the Daphne, with Major General Hope and suite on board, for the Baltic; the Forward gun-brig, for Leith; and the Redbreast for Heligoland.

The Arrow sloop of war had an action on the 27th ult. with a French brig of war of 22 guns, and 150 men, off the Isle of Dieu, beat her off, and would have taken her, but for the foggy weather and light winds. The Arrow had one man killed.

By the account published of the Income and Charges of the Consolidated Fund and War Taxes, in the Quarters ending the 5th of January, 1812, and the 5th of January, 1813, there appears to be a deficiency of £2,023,110 7s. 8d.

A Russian tchetvert is equal to 288lbs. English; accordingly, the quantity of barley which the French left behind them at Wilna, amount to about 4,032,000 English lbs.; the quantity of flour and biscuit to 1,440,000lbs.

A forgery was detected on Tuesday, on the Bank, to the amount of 3000l

The corn-mills near Kirkburton, Yorkshire, in the occupation of Mr. Hurst, with the contents entirely destroyed by fire on Friday morning.

FRENCH PAPERS.

PREFECTURE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SEINE.

NOTICE TO THE INHABITATS OF THE CITY OF PARIS.

"The Prefect of the Department of the Seine, Baron of the Empire, considering the deliberation by which the Municipal Council of the City of Paris has offered to his Imperial Majesty and King, 500 Horsemen mounted and equipped makes an appeal to the Citizens of this commune, and invites them to contribute, each according to his ability, to this act of public liberality. This appeal will be understood to extend to all: no one is excluded from that honour, of which every Frenchman should shew himself jealous—the satisfaction of paying to the Sovereign a sacred debt, enhanced by the merit of a voluntary gift; by the sentiment of a free determination. In consequence the Prefect informs the inhabitants of the city of Paris, that from the present day to the 15th of February next, from nine in the morning till four in the afternoon, a register will be opened in every mayoralty to receive their offers. In addressing himself to the inhabitants of the city of Paris, the Prefect congratulates himself on speaking a language engraved upon their hearts, and in only having to direct the impulse of their [illegible]; he will see in their eagerness to follow this noble impulse, the most honorable mark of their confidence.

"Done at Paris, the 16th of January, 1813.

"The Prefect of the Department of the Siene, Baron of the Empire.

"CHABROL."

PARIS, Jan. 14.—The Prefect of the Seine makes known, that the Mayors of the city of Paris are authorized to receive voluntary en[illegible] ments for a regiment of chasseurs *a cheval* ... shall be clothed at the expence of the ci[illegible]

PARIS, Jan. 15.—His Majesty ... till five o'Clock.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—The corps of the city of Paris, and a Deputation from the Council General of the Department of the Lower Seine, were presented by his Excellency the Minister of the Interior, to his Majesty, and had the honour to present him with their Addresses.

ADDRESS FROM THE COUNCIL-GENERAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE LOWER SEINE.

SIRE—Already had the triumphant Eagles of your Majesty waved on the ancient Palace of the Czars, when some factious and obscure individuals, in the delirium of rage, happily impotent, endeavoured to shake the basis of a Government, that the unanimous wish of the nation had proclaimed the only one proper for the French empire. Scarcely had you left those frozen climates, which the rigour of the season still protect, when an horrible treason caused to pass to the enemy's camp, legions which you had associated with the honour of your glorious exploits.

Sire, The Members of the Council-General of the Lower Seine could not hear of these events, without partaking with all France, the indignation which they inspired. Spontaneously collected, they said, the success of treason is never but ephemeral—the genius of the Emperor, and the courage of the invincible phalanxes, will quickly punish these traitors. Your Majesty knows what you may expect from Frenchmen, when honour calls them; they will all be worthy of you; but whilst new armies are forming—whilst every place resounds with the preparations which the interest—the glory of France demand, allow us the organs of this faithful department of the Lower Seine, of your brave Normans, to lay at the feet of your Imperial Majesty, that wish, which their love for your sacred person and their inviolable attachment to your Throne inspire.—Sire, order the formation of a departmental guard let each part of this vast empire furnish a number of its citizens, proportioned to its population; let these be children of families estimable for their services, their property and their understanding; let this *élite of* the nation, in concert with the veterans, the *élites d'armes*, guard the avenues of the Throne: that always near your person, that of your august spouse, of that infant, the object of so many hopes, they may constantly watch over the safety of their master, over that precious depot that shall be confided to them. Let them answer for it to the whole nation. It will find, in the nature of its service, the most worthy reward of its devotion. What an imposing spectacle, Sire, to see the children from all parts of the grand and magnificent French empire, collecting and mixing around you the sentiments of their fidelity and love.

Then will cease for ever, the solicitude of Frenchmen. Assured against the attempt which crime might be able to renew; then our happiness will be guaranteed, and we shall ensure to our descendants that inheritance of glory and prosperity created to us by the genius and heart of your Majesty. We are with the most profound respect, Sire, the Members composing the General Council of the Lower Seine. [Here follow the Signatures.]

PARIS, Jan. 18.—From all parts of the empire they hasten to prove that his Majesty the Emperor and King possesses as many devoted subjects as their exist Frenchmen sensible to honour: that is to say, that all the departments, all the cantons, and even the smallest communes, rival each other in zeal for enabling His Majesty to repair the loss which his Majesty's cavalry has sustained, by the extraordinary rigour of the season. The utmost unanimity every where reigns, so that the enemy of the Continent will learn how inexhaustible the resources of France are when Frenchmen find an occasion to prove their sentiments of love towards their Sovereign.

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—The French Generals Charrier, Chasseloupe, Reyarda, and Murat, and Lieutenant Colonel Fadoas have arrived here.

BERLIN Jan. 9.—On the 1st instant, his Majesty the King of Naples left Konigsberg with a part of the French garrison, had marched to the East, but he returned in the night. On the 3d of January, the King removed his Head Quarters from Konigsberg to Elvin.

Marshall the Duke of Tarento, arrived on the 3d at Konigsberg, with a part of the corps d'armée under his orders. The French garrison which occupied that town, evacuated it the preceding evening.

The General of Division Count Baraguay, D'Hilliers, died here on the 6th.

We are assured that Government has given orders that there be formed, as speedily as possible, 20 battalions of reserve, which after having learned what is most requisite in the management of arms, are to march towards the Oder, under the Orders of Generals Thumeb and Below.

KONIGSBERG, Dec. 21.—The Head quarters of the King of Naples, have been established in our town since the 18th.

HIS MAJESTY inhabits the castle. We have still here the Prince of Neufchatel, and Marshals Elchingen Treviso, and Abrantes.

MARIENWERDER, Dec. 26.—The Viceroy of Italy arrived here to-day: Marshal Victor arrived the preceding evening. Our town is filled with ...

...CK, Jan. 6.—Every day detachments ... through this place, and continue ... the north.

RASTADT, Jan. 11.—In all the States of the Confederation of the Rhine, a new class of the conscription is now raising, which is to complete the contingent of the confederate Princes.

CARLSRUHE, Jan. 12.—We have received official intelligence from Count William of Hochberg. General of the Baden troops, serving with the grand army; they are still with the 5th corps, under the orders of the Duke of Belluno. Since the end of October they have taken part in different glorious combats, and merited the most flattering eulogiums from the Marshal. His Majesty the Emperor has also expressed his satisfaction at the bravery they have evinced in several affairs, and particularly in that of the 28th of November, upon the Beresina. We have to regret the death of several Officers.

STUTTGARDT, Jan. 12.—An attempt at assassination has been made against His Majesty the King of Wurtemberg. The Provost Pfaderer De Murr (of the great Bailliage of Marbach), the most contributed to discover it. His Majesty, to recompence his zeal and devotion, has appointed him Bailiff, and sent him the Grand Medal of the Order of Civil Merit, by the Minister of the Interior. The *Gazette* does not enter into any particulars respecting the danger the King ran; but the following is what is reported:—The King was hunting, and being in a small building, which served to conceal His Majesty for the purpose of firing upon the game which might pass before it, he was suddenly annoyed with the smell of burnt tinder. They examined and searched, but could not discover from whence the smell proceeded. The King who was incommoded by it, went out, and a more minute investigation took place under the building. At last, powder and inflammable materials were discovered; shortly after the building blew up.

Thanksgivings have been returned throughout all the churches of the kingdom for the preservation of His Majesty from the dangers with which he was threatened.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 2.—On the 30th of December, during the thaw, so violent a tempest arose, that in the Sound the ice broke, although three-quarters of a yard thick. The thaw continues, but the floating ice still prevents any communication with Sweden.

JAN. 3.—The storm which was experienced between the night of Wednesday and Thursday last, although it did not last long, damaged a number of buildings. We fear that some vessels which sailed the preceding evening have foundered, for the thick ice wich was near the battery of the Three Crowns was not able to resist the united force of the wind and current.

VIENNA, Jan. 6.—They talk of considerable recruiting which is immediately to take place in Austrian States.

The corps of reserve is to be augmented to 120,000 men, to secure our fontiers.

VIENNA, Jan. 7.—In the last State conference, at which all the Ministers assisted, and at which His Majesty the Emperor presided, it was determined, that no consideration should lead to the least infringement of the Treaty of Alliance concluded between the two Imperial Courts of France and Austria; and that the two Courts would mutually lend each other all possible assistance, and such as was required by circumstances. It has been decreed, that the auxiliary army shall be completed to its full complement; and that Count Stadion should repair, without delay, to the army, with the title of Imperial Commissary, for the purpose of providing for the wants of the corps, necessarily the results of the fatigues of a long campaign and excessive cold. Count Stadion will have the most extensive powers for making such contracts as he shall judge necessary, that the army may suffer no delay in its provisioning. In order to cause frontiers to be respected, and ensure the provinces bordering on the theatre of war perfect tranquillity, the corps of reserve shall be composed of 120,000 effective men. In consequence, all the regiments in Bohemia and Moravia will be rendered moveable, and all the heavy regiments of cavalry will be drawn from Hungary, to replace the skeleton ones. The Minister of Finances has received an order, to prepare, as soon as possible, a plan, which will cover the new expences, without discrediting the paper that is now in circulation.

SEMLIN, DEC. 27.—They write from Orsowa that the commercial communications by that town have been interrupted for 15 days. A part of the Turkish army, assembled near Rudschuck, has marched upon Widdin, to chastise the Pasha of that city, who still opposes the Grand Seignor's orders; and who has, it is even said, maintained a secret intelligence with the Russians.

MINISTRY AT WAR.—ARMY OF THE NORTH OF SPAIN.

In the month of September last, whilst General Caffarelli for a moment evacuated the coast of Biscay, and went with a part of the troops under his orders to unite himself with the army of Portugal, to raise the seige of Burgos, the insurgents and the English, assembling near Santona, occupied all the posts which connected their communications, and used all their efforts to forward the reduction of that place. They had already prepared to change the blockade into a siege; they gathered all the bands round it, raised batteries before the gates, causing the neighbouring villages to be evacuated, and collecting at Santander such force by land and sea, as no longer suffered any doubt to remain of their intentions. In this state of things General Caffarelli felt the necessity of relieving Santona, and in the latter end of December repaired towards that city, in hopes of finding the greater part of the united bands, and forcing them to battle. The General actually did arrive at Santona, but without being able to find a single corps of the enemy, who had precipitately dispersed themselves on his approach. The following dispatch addressed to his Excellency the Minister at War contains the particulars of this expedition:—

EXTRACT OF A LETTER TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE MINISTER AT WAR, BY GENERAL COUNT CAFFARELLI, COMMANDER OF THE ARMY OF THE NORTH OF SPAIN.

Santona, Jan. 7, 1813.

MY LORD—I am this instant arrived at Santona; at the approach of the troops, the siege was raised, and the enemy fled by the valley of Soba and Ruesga, with so much precipitation, that we could hardly exchange some shots of musketry with their rear-guard. I can as yet say nothing respecting the place, as I have not had time to examine it very particularly: but on my taking a rapid turn round it, I could perceive that the works were in good condition, and that the service of the place was performed.

I had the honour to inform your Excellency of my departure from Monddragon on the 29th of December. I arrived on the same day at Durango, on the 30th at Caldacano, and on the 31st at Bilboa. General Vandermaessem departed on the 26th for Vittoria, on his way to Llodio, where he rested on the 31st. The intent of this movement was to confine the enemy between Castro and Bilboa, and force him to battle; but every one of his corps took a direction across the mountains, so that separately, and, as it may be said, without orders, they have thrown themselves into the hilly country between Castile and Biscay.

We left Bilboa on the 1st of January, and on the same day General Vandermaessen pushed forward towards Arcennego, and General Domoustier to Llodio. On the 2d, the former arrived at Villasana, and the latter at Arcennego. On the 3d and 4th, General Vandermaessen rested at Villasana to obtain provisions and collect oxen to throw into Santona. The division of Domoustier occupied Limpias, Colindres, and Laredo. The English left Santander some days ago.

During their movement, Gen. Vandermaessen's troops have had some affairs with the insurgent troops, near to Llodio and Arcenuego, in one of which an Aid-de-Camp of General Dubreton's was wounded in the arm. We have taken from them some carriages, baggage, and a few men; five mules laden with cartridges, and in all 21 mules and three horses. I cannot as yet give your Excellency any detail of the situation of the country; but so far as I have been able to see, that part of it which has been occupied by the brigands is horribly exhausted, and the country is waste. Those wretches have followed a system of devastation which is without example; a system evidently dictated to them by the English. I receive nothing but complaints and lamentations, and unfortunately they are so well founded.

The English had caused row-boats to be built at Colindress, but which they could not get finished; and on leaving that place, they hid them in the inlets, were the sea flows up into the river of Azon, at small distance from Santona. I shall send to look for them to-morrow.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) The General Count CAFFARELLI.

ARAY OF ARRAGON.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM THE DUKE OF ALBUFERA TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE MINISTER AT WAR.

Head-quarters, San Felipe, Jan. 7.

MY LORD DUKE—After the expedition which I had ordered General Habert to make last month against Aleno, and of which I gave a report to your Excellency on the 7th instant, the troops from Alicant have again shewn themselves in these parts. A party of 80 men had established themselves at a small distance from Outeniente. The Chief of Battalion Buceaud, of the 115th regiment, who commanded in that town, on the night of the 6th December, detached Captain Poeril with an equal number of men to surprise that post. That Officer followed his instructions so well, that two A. M. he fell on the post with fixed bayonets, and entirely cut them to pieces, excepting the Spanish Officer, who precipitated himself into an impracticable ravine, and ten men who were made prisoners.

On the 8th December I deemed it requisite to again drive the enemy from Alcoy; and I ordered General Habert to proceed thither a second time. He entered that place the same day, with part of his division. The enemy occupied that town with about 1,000 men, having their posts at Point Saint Antonio, with a reserve behind.—Three companies of voltigeurs, and 25 horse, commanded by Captain Feuber, of the 117th, were sufficient to dislodge the enemy from that position, although very strong, and caused him to retreat almost to Xixona, from whence the baggage was precipiatately sent to Alicant. The enemy left eleven dead behind them, a great number was wounded, and about a score made prisoners. Many deserters came in during the night.—Our loss consists in four wounded, and one voltigeur killed; an hussar horse was wounded; The consistency which the bands of Frayle began to take, and his frequent incursions on the communication from Valentia to Tortosa, determined me on sending the Chief of Battalion, Raufort, of the 117th, in pursuit of him, with a moving column, composed of some companies of the 11th of the line and the royal chusseurs. That Officer commenced his operations with vigour and activity. On the 18th, departing in the night from San Matteo with his whole column, to cover a movement on Morelia, he marched on Vista Bella by the way of Caty, Benasal, and Culla, and arrived there on the 19th, at break of day, Frayle, surprized, had hardly time, with 15 or 20 men, to gain the Mosquerurla road. This expedition was completely successful and we have taken, burnt, and destroyed, upwards of 400 new saddles, two large barrels filled with bullets and moulds for them, 200 muskets, new and old, a great number of pistols and prickers, a large bag of gun-flints, and above 1,200 pantaloons of cloth and stuffs. On the 21st Commandant Raufort again surprized Frayle, at two A. M. at Puerto, where, he had arrived the preceding evening, with about 30 men; Frayle escaped alone, and in his shirt; and his servant, who followed him, fell into a ravine, and was taken: his guard shared the same fate, and it was impossible to find any tract of land.

(Signed) Marshal the Duke of ADBUFERA.

THE PILOT.

LONDON,—January 25, 1813.

A mail from Gottenburgh arrived this morning. We have room only to give the contents of the papers:—

St. Petersburgh,—The General Field Marshal Prince Kutusoff Smolensko, has issued the following Proclamation from the head-quarters, at Molodetschno, dated Dec. 8:—

"Inhabitants of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, and of the Governments of Grodno and of the Governments of Grodno and Bialystock the destruction of the coalesced army is completed! You have seen the march and progress of its innumerable battalions—You now see its miserable remains flying before a victorious army At this solemn moment, when we come to restore to you order and tranquillity, to plant again the victorious Russian eagles in those provinces which have for some time past, suffered under the power of the enemy: and remember your duty and the sanctity of your oaths; think on your own welfare and that of your children. Recollect that an aggressor who neither could protect you nor keep the false promises which he made to you merely for your destruction, would willingly have plunged all of you, without distinction, into the abyss of misery, that he might save himself and some of his confederates by flight. Even should false conceptions or a momentary delusion have seduced some among you, their future conduct may yet eraze their fault; for the compassion of His Imperial Majesty, my most gracious Lord, is boundless, to me, who am for ever bound by happy ties to the province I have formerly governed. To me it gives new life to be by Providence appointed the organ of so great magnanimity. Shew yourselves worthy of the grace bestowed on you, and you may insure continual peace to your families. You shall again see commerce flourish; its springs so long dried up, are already re-opened; a vent for your products is again insured. Your provinces shall anew become the habitations of happiness and plenty. You have seen false greatness vanish before the cause of justice, which God particularly protects. Your fellow-citizens return, crowned with the palm of victory. Prove yourselves worthy of them. You may yet do something for your native country, and the cause of honour. What a delightful destiny! Hasten to fulfil it.—(Stockholm Post Tednin. Jan. 13.)

St. Petersburgh, Dec. 11 (23).—Very early on the 7th (19th) instant, His Majesty the Emperor was pleased, after having performed his devotions in the Casan cathedral church, to leave this metropolis, and took his route to Wilna.

On the 4th (16th), the Chevalier De Bardaxa Azarra, appointed by His Majesty Ferdinando VII. of Spain, as Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to this Court, had an audience of His Majesty the Emperor, and delivered his credentials. He had afterwards audiences of Their Majesties the Empresses, and was then presented likewise to their Imperial Highnesses the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess.

On Friday, 6th (18th) Dec. Count Lowenhielm, Adjutant-General to His Majesty the King of Sweden, who is arrived here, was presented to Their Imperial Majesties and Their Imperial Highnesses.

Luga, Dec. 7 (19).—At six o'clock, this evening His Majesty the Emperor arrived here in perfect health, and alighted at the house of the Marshal of the Nobility and Counsellor of State Schkoren, whilst the horses were changing, and then immediately proceeded on his route to the town of Porchow.

Woronesh, Nov. 20. (Dec. 2.)—A few days since a large party of French prisoners of war among whom were several Staff and other Officers, passed through our town on their way from Kursk to Saratou. These prisoners, wh[...] are merely covered with rags, and barefooted are provided here with warm clothing and co[...]vering for the feet against the present cold weather. It is worthy of remark, that some of them would not at first accept this benevolent supply regarding it as an ominous symptom to themselves; their Commanders having on their march into Russia instilled into them a belief that the Russians sent all their prisoners of war to hard labour in Siberia for their whole life. B[...] after having convinced themselves of this being a falsity and that, on the contrary, they ar[...] taken to places where they are certain of being supported and supplied in the best manner, the[...] now receive every gift with pleasure and gratitude."—(Petersburgh Gazette, Dec. 13 (25).

Viana, Dec. 24—According to a circular letter of M. Count Ugarten, Minister of the Interior, and Supreme Chancellor all the Governors of the hereditary provinces are summoned to Vienna; with their President Councillors. They are to assist at a solemn conference of Court and State, which is to take place on the 4th of Jan. Count De Goes, Governor of Galicia, although one of the most distant from this capital has been here since last week. It is believed that a conscription, more numerous than that of last year, is in agitation, and the object is to proportion the number to be furnished among the different provinces of the Monarchy. The[...] will concert the manner in which each will furnish those articles most convenient to it, and that one be not more surcharged than others. Should circumstances require it, our Goverment is disposed to bring forward an imposing force a[...] spring.

It is believed that an Inspector-General for remounting the Austrian cavalry, is gone [...] Paris, to concert with the Minister at W[...] respecting a considerable delivery of horses [...] the French army. The Austrian Governm[...] attached to the French Government will alwa[...] combine its means and resources with it.

Hungary, along supplies us with a prodigi[...] quantity of excellent horses for the heavy caval[...] and other purposes of war. The equipments [...] in the best state in all the provinces. T[...] French army is therefore certain of finding wi[...] us, and ready for it, every thing it wants of th[...] kind.—(Abeille du Nord, Jan. 12.)

We give extracts from French Papers to [...] 20th instant. The remnants of the corps co[...]posing the grand army, and their Comm[...]ders, had arrived at the several stations on [...] Vistula, where their depots were previou[...] established, with the exception of Macdonal[...] who, however, is also expected to esca[...] The whole will probably be obliged soon to [...]tire still farther, according as the victori[...] Russians advance upon them.

EUROPE MARRIAGES.

On Saturday, the 19th inst. at Dublin, Mr. [...] Walter, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas H[...]liston, of the same place.

On the 21st inst. at Woodford, Essex, John [...] of Leith, to Susannah, youngest daughter of the [...] John Hewetson, Esq. London.

EUROPE DEATHS.

On Wednesday last, at Chandos House, the [...] Illustrious Anna Eliza, Duchess of Chandos, reli[...] James, the last Duke of Chando, and mother of [...] Countess of Temple.

In the evening of Tuesday, the 19th inst. age[...] Mrs. Hamer, widow of the George Hamer Es[...] Cochdale, Lancashire.

At Fishguard, aged 95, D. Crokatt, Esq. la[...] Llaugharne, Carmarthenshire.

At her house on the North Mall, Cork, the La[...] Denis Moylan, Esq.

Lately, at the house of Mr. Bish, in Charing-[...] Mrs. Webb, wife of Mr. R. Webb, of Dame-st[...] Dublin.

In the 74th year of his age, T. Woollams Es[...] Tewkesbury, many years as Ch[...]erlain, & one [...] oldest members of the corporation of that boroug[...]

On the 13th of October last, in the prime of li[...] Goree, on the coast of Africa, of an inflammation [...] liver, Samuel Hamilton, Esq. Deputy Commissar[...]neral, second son of the late H. Hamilton, Esq. of [...]hill, in the county of Down.

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THIRD SUPPLEMENT TO THE

MADRAS COURIER.

Tuesday Night, July 6, 1813.

Extract of a Letter from London, 25th January 1813.

"The Emperor Alexander's last proclamation states, that "in a campaign of only 4 months duration, 130,000 prisoners were taken from the enemy, besides 900 pieces of cannon, 49 stand of colours, 43 generals, and all the waggon train and baggage of the enemy. Out of 300,000 (exclusive of the Austrians) who penetrated into the heart of Russia, not 30,000 of them, even if they should be favored by fortune, will ever revisit their country.

"General D'York at the head of 30,000 Prussians capitulated to the Russians. Private accounts state that McDonald, weakened by that desertion, had been compelled to surrender on the banks of the Pregel, and that the miserable remains of the French army with Murat, King of Naples, have thrown themselves into Dantzic resolved on standing a seige, but it is thought they must surrender, as they are blockaded by Sea.

The Russians have crossed the Vistula, and accounts are daily expected of their arrival at Berlin, as little, or probably no resistance is expected on the part of the Prussians.

Alexander has set out for Wilna, having called out an additional force of 300,000 men, and engaged 40,000 Cossacks of the Don, which shews his intention to rescue the North of Germany from the French yoke. In this he seems to be powerfully seconded by his subjects, and to meet with no resistance from Prussia. The King of Prussia being under the direction of Bonaparte, the latter is disposed to form a Provisional Government for that kingdom similar to that of Spain, but the rapid advance of the Russians it is thought will frustrate his plan. The Emperor Alexander's visit to Wilna has for one of its objects the restoration of his authority in Poland.

Lord Tyrconnel died of pneumonic inflammation, produced by the excessive cold he experienced. His illness was very short.

In America, the war party has the ascendency, and Madison is said to have been reelected. Our Government have cut down some seventy fours to cope with their frigates, which, with some seventy fours are to batter their harbours, which will probably lower the tone which their Government now holds.

Two French Frigates have been taken off Lisbon.

The Directors and Court of Proprietors of the E. I. Company oppose the plan of the Ministry, for allowing certain ports in England, Ireland and Scotland, to participate in the Trade to India. The former require the ships employed to be obliged to bring their return cargoes to the Port of London. The Earl of Buckinghamshire will only allow the Company the exclusive Trade to China, but in other respects insist upon throwing open the Trade, at least with certain ports, and in this it would appear H. M. Ministers concur.—The Lord Mayor is to preside at a meeting at the Mansion House of the persons interested in confining the trade to the port of London, when it is expected the City will give the Company every support, and instruct their Representatives to that effect, when the business of the Company's charter comes before Parliament, which meets early in February.

It is thought the Ministry cannot maintain their ground against the India Proprietors and the City of London. It is remembered that Mr. Fox was obliged to resign on account of the opposition of these parties to his India Bill. Probably both parties may find it convenient to concede something, and the general opinion is that this will take place and the charter be renewed, or the terms of it settled, before Lord MOIRA takes his departure for India.

London Gazette Extraordinary,

SUNDAY, JANUARY 17.

FOREIGN OFFICE, JANUARY 17.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies, and an extract, have been received by Viscount Castlereagh, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from General Viscount Cathcart, K. T. His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of St. Petersburgh.

St. Petersburgh, Dec. 12, 1812.

MY LORD—I now avail myself of a Swedish courier to forward translations of two Bulletins, viz. one from Major General Kutousoff, Aid-de-Camp General, of the 2d December, and one from General Count Wittgenstein, of the 4th December.

Your Lordship will perceive by these reports, that the passage of the Berezyna has cost the French upwards of 20,000 men, killed, wounded, drowned and prisoners, and that the remains of Bonaparte's army, with which he is still present, are endeavouring to proceed towards Veleika, while General Wittgenstein's corps is moving upon its right, and with every expectation of getting before it; the Moldavian army upon the left, is moving upon Morodetchno, and the main army under Count Formazoff is moving in a parallel direction to that of the Moldavian army, at no great distance from it, while Count Platoff, with a strong detachment of Cossacks, light cavalry, and light artillery, with the infantry, under General Ekmaloff, is understood to be in front of the French, in the very line they are pursuing.

The French force, as stated by the Admiral, is evidently much over rated.

The last place named by Count Wittgenstein (Nemenchina) is one or two stages north from Wilna.

The Russian patriotic levies continue to come forward with unabated zeal, and a new army of 50,000 infantry and 20,000 cavalry, from some of the Southern Provinces, is reported ready for service and assembled.

The French march at night, and halt during the day, in hollow squares; surrounded as they are by the Cossacks, their supplies must be very precarious, and numbers are said to be found dead of cold and famine on every ground their army quits.

The Field Marshal is with the Moldavian Army.

Marshal Macdonald is reported, by the Commandant at Riga, to occupy an arc, cutting off the angle formed by the Dwina with the Baltic, his right at Fredericksham, his left at Tukenia and his centre at Eskay.

He menaces Riga, but probably with intention to prevent interruption to the supplies he wishes to send to meet the French army.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CATHCART.

[Here follows the report of Aid-de-Camp General Gobetnistchoff Kutousoff to his Imperial Majesty, dated Beresina, Dec 2; and the report from the General of Cavalry Count Wittgenstein to his Imperial Majesty, dated En Bivouac, near Kamen, 4th Dec. which we inserted on Saturday].

St. Petersburgh, Dec. 17, 1812

MY LORD—In my dispatch of the 12th inst. your Lordship would find Bulletins, containing reports of Major General Kutousoff of the 2d December, and of Count Wittgenstein of the 4th December. These reports described Bonaparte, with the remains of his army, as marching from Zembine upon Wilna, through Veleika; the Admiral and General Count Wittgenstein moving upon the same point of Wilna, the former through Molodetchno, the latter by Narotch and Nementchina.

In this part of the pursuit, the Russian corps have stuck very close to the enemy; but the light troops which got before him, were not of sufficient force to stop him.

His course was altered in consequence of some of the flank attacks, and he arrived at Molodetchno instead of Veleika; and having gained some time by destroying the bridge, he continued his march through Smorgono to Wilna, which place he appears to have reached on the 10th Dec.

The advanced guards of the several Russian columns arrived in the immediate neighbourhood of Wilna nearly at the same time, and the retiring army was compelled to continue its retreat from that town, almost without a halt.

It is said, that an Aid-de-Camp of Marshal Davoust was sent to order the rear-guard to defend itself before Wilna as long as possible; but instead of the French rear-guard, this officer found the Russian advanced guard, which made him prisoner, having already demolished, or sent to the rear, the whole of the French rear-guard.

Thanksgiving and *Te Deum* will form part of the church service to-morrow, (being the festival of Saint Nicholas) for the defeat of the French army, the capture of 150 pieces of ordnance, and several General Officers, together with the occupation of Wilna.

I have the honour to inclose three Repo[rts] being the journal of military operations f[rom] the 20th to the 25th of November old style; Marshal Prince Kutousoff's report of the 25th of November, from Badaschkkewich, and his intermediate report of the occupation of Wilna, and continuation of the pursuit of the enemy.

The further report is not yet arrived, but understand the magazines of all sorts to have been well stored, the quantity of ordnance to have been considerable, and that among the prisoners (not less than 20,000, many of whom are sick or wounded) there are several General Officers, or officers of distinction, who are under cure, and could not be moved.

Two General Officers were taken in activity. The one, I understand to be General Le Fre, who was a prisoner of war in England on parole, the other an old Polish General.

The apparent direction of the enemy's retreat is towards Kovno; perhaps a column may take the road of Tilsit.

From the state of the weather, it is possible the Niemen may not be passable, in consequence of floating Ice.

The Commanding Officer at Riga reports on the 13th December, that Marshal Macdonald has made no variation in his position.

I am not sure that the number of pieces of ordnance, mentioned in the notification of the *Te Deum* to foreign Ministers, refers to what was taken at Wilna exclusively, or whether it does not include what has been taken since the last general statement that was published.—I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CATHCART.

Continuation of the Journal of the Military Operations from 3d to 8th December.

Lieut. Genl Schepesefe reports, the 2d Dec. that Count Goudovitch was marching with the militia under his orders, 70,000 strong, upon Mohelow.

Admiral Tchitschagoff reports, the 1st December, that he was pursuing the enemy in the direction of Sembini and Viamen to Plestschenitza, while the detachment which he had sent in advance to destroy the bridges, annoyed him in flank. The enemy lost, on the 30th November, seven pieces of cannon, and on the 1st Dec. two pieces; besides a great many prisoners, which are [illegible] the Admiral at [illegible]nitza. Dec. 3d.—Major-General Toutschakoff reports, on the [illegible] December that he arrived on the 8th December, with his corps at Bobruisk.

Gen. Count Platoff reports on the 1st December, that in pursuing the enemy he had taken one cannon, and made three hundred prisoners, and some officers.

The Aid-de-Camp, General Count Oscharoffsky, was, on the 2d December, with a detachment at Logoisk. The General of Infantry arrived this day with the advanced guard at Kosino.

Admiral Tchitschagoff reports, on the 2d December that Major-General Lanskoy, whom he had sent with a detachment by Jour to Plestschenitza, on the 29th November, had fallen in with a detachment of the enemy, occupying quarters for the Emperor Napoleon, and had made prisoners General Kaminsky thirty officers belonging to the Staff, with others, and two hundred and seventeen soldiers. The approach of the enemy's columns compelled him to quit this spot, and to move to the left, in order to [illegible] the enemy, and to put as many obstacles as he could to the continuation of their march. Admiral Tchitschagoff having surrounded the enemy, on the 1st December, entered with him to Chotinissche, took five pieces of cannon, seven officers, and above five hundred prisoners. The road by which the enemy is retreating, is covered with the dead bodies of men and horses, and we have found there thirty artillery tumbrils and many waggons.

The main army halted at Ravenitza December the 4th. Major-General Toutchakoff reports, on the 2d, that he arrived with his corps from Bobruisk on that day, at Gaki. General Field Marshal Prince G. Kutousoff Smolensko, wishing to approach the army under Admiral Tchitschagoff, has moved to-day his head-quarters to Kosino.

DECEMBER 5.—General Count Platoff reports, on the 1st, that he had joined the advanced guard of Admiral Tchitschagoff, and was at Chotinissche. Having the same day pursued the enemy, he took one piece of cannon, and about one thousand prisoners. The French officers who have been made prisoners, confirm, that on the 28th of November, Generals Oudinot, Dabroffski, Sayoutschick, and several other Brigade Generals, were dangerously wounded.

Head-quarters at Belorouttschie.

DEC.—Head-quarters at Modaschkowitsch.

DEC.—Admiral Tchitschagoff reports, on the 4th, that the advanced guard, while pursuing the enemy as far as Latigal, Major-Gen. Oronku's detachment took from the Guards two pair of colours, one piece of cannon, and without reckoning the invalids and the wounded, made 1500 prisoners, amongst whom were a great many officers of all ranks, and General Freysing. In this affair Count Platoff himself and his regiment of Cossacks.

The Commander of a party, Colonel Sesslavin, reports that having made a successful attack upon Sa[illegible], he made Gen. Dorgeusal prisoner, and eleven officers of different ranks; and that he was marching direct upon Wilna, in order to overtake the enemy, on his march, and attack him at the head of his columns.

Gen. Count Platoff reports, on the 5th December, that during his pursuit of the enemy, and driving him from Moledetichna, he took six piece of cannon and 500 prisoners; and that Colonel Kaysaroff, whom he had detached [illegible] [illegible]d attacked the enemy's cav[alry] [illegible] escorting the baggage of [illegible] [illegible] them, took one stand [illegible] [illegible]ether with some pr[isoners] [illegible] [hea]d-quarters

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with the advanced guard of General Miloradowitch, in order to be near the center of the military operations.

Colonel Koussiny reports, that he found at Minsk, besides a considerable quantity of bread, about 3000 excellent French muskets, fabricated at Liege.

Report of the Commander-in Chief of the Army, General Field Marshal Prince Cutousoff Smolensko, to his Imperial Majesty, dated Head-quarters, at Radaschkawitschi the 7th December, 1812.

The French army having passed the Berezyna, that of Admiral Tchitschagoff pursued it without intermission, and gained repeated advantages over the enemy, who retired by Pletschenitza, Molodetschno, and Smorgoni, to Wilna. Major-Gen. Lanskoy, who had been sent on the 26th Nov. by Fourieff to Pletschenitza, after having gone 12miles by cross-roads, on the morning of the 29th, fell upon the advanced-guard of the enemy at Pletschenitza, while it was preparing quarters for the Emperor Napoleon. The fruits of this unexpected attack were the capture of General Kaminsky, two Colonels, two Lieutenant-Colonels, two Majors, 24 officers of different ranks, and 217 soldiers. The advanced guard of Admiral Tchitschagoff, in vigorously pursuing the enemy to Chotnitschi, took from them five cannons, one Colonel, six officers, and above 500 prisoners. Besides an inconsiderable loss of men on our side, Major-General Grekoff was slightly wounded by a ball in the head.

The enemy, still pursued by the advanced guard of Admiral Tchitsagoff, was, on the 3d of December, overtaken at Litigal, and vigorously attacked by Major Gen. Count Ozouska, when two Saxon standards were taken (which I have now the honour to lay at your Imperial Majesty's feet, by the hands of the Sub-Lieutenant of the Guards, Feutch,) and one cannon, and more than 1500 prisoners, among whom are several officers, and one General, of whose name I have not yet been informed. The troops of General Count Platoff took a very active part in this affair.

The advanced guard of Admiral Tchitschagoff having approached Molodetschno on the 4th of December, found the bridge destroyed by the enemy; who, having quitted this place about midnight, continued his march to Smorgoni. Major General Count Ozouzka continued his pursuit, took 500 prisoners, and six cannon; besides which, two cannon were found at Molodetchno.

By the report of Admiral Tchitschagoff, of Lieutenant-General Sacken's engagement with the corps of Gen. Regnier, which forms the rear-guard of Prince Schwartzenberg, the Austrian troops which were advancing to Slonim, are again returned to Isabeline, to reinforce General Regnier. This movement induced Lieutenant-General Sacken to retire upon Scheremoff, in order to be always in the rear of the enemy, in case this last should attempt to march towards Wilna. By this movement your Imperial Majesty will perceive, that the Prince of Schwartzenberg retires from, rather than approaches towards Wilna. However, in order to be quite certain of the direction which he takes, I have ordered the corps of Count Oscharoffsky to manœuvre on the side of Slonim.

I this instant received a report from Count Platoff, accompanied with a Polish standard which I have the honour to send with this report to your Imperial Majesty.

Report of the Commander in Chief of the Russian Armies, Field Marshal Prince Kutousoff Smolensko, to his Imperial Majesty, of the 12th of December, 1812.

After a slight resistance the enemy was obliged yesterday to abandon the city of Wilna, which the troops of your Imperial Majesty, under the command of Admiral Tchitschagoff, immediately took possession of. The enemy had not had time to destroy the considerable magazines which he had prepared there: we have taken from him a quantity of cannon. The advanced-guard, and all the army under Admiral Tchitschagoff, are in pursuit of him. I am myself at the distance of 20 werstt from Wilna; but I will not fail to transmit to your Imperial Majesty a detailed report, as soon as I shall arrive there.

Extract of a Dispatch from Gen. Viscount Cathcart, dated St. Petersburgh, Dec. 22, 1812.

I have the honour to transmit herewith translations of the continuation of the journal of military operations from the 8th to the 13th of December, and of Marshal Prince Kutousoff Smolensko's report, dated Dec. 14.

Continuation of the Journal of Military Operations, from the 8th to the 13th of December.

Dec. 8.—Admiral Tchitchagoff, in his first report of the 5th, states, that Major-General Count Orouzka had pursued the enemy to Moldetschno, taking 5000 prisoners and eight pieces of cannon. By his second report of the 7th of December, it appears that his vanguard, under the orders of Major-General Tchablitz, had pressed so close on the enemy's rear, as to carry off his piquets, and subsequently entirely to destroy that corps near Smorgoni, at which place their main body halted, and were not a

little surprised to see our Cossacks appear, when they immediately fled with such pecipitation as to leave all their magazines. The enemy's loss on this occasion amounted to 25 pieces of cannon and 3000 prisoners.

Head-quarters Molodetschno, 9th of December.

The enemy was pursued from this place on the 7th by Count Orourza as far as Belitzi, with a loss of nine pieces of cannon and above 100 prisoners, a great number of tumbrils, and other carriages. In consequence of the extreme cold, and the great want of provisions, the number of persons perishing along the high roads have considerably increased, amongst whom are noticed many of Napoleon's guard.

Aid-de-Camp General Count Oscharoffsky reports, under date Woloschoa, 7th December, that on that day he arrived there, and proposed following the Grand Army in a parallel line, endeavouring at the same time to cover its left flank, and to observe the movements of the corps under Prince Schwartzenberg.—Admiral Tchitschagoff reports on the 8th, that his vanguard, commanded by Major-General Tchaplitz, continuing to pursue the enemy, and to press him closely, had compelled him to abandon 61 pieces of cannon. Colonel Mordegnasse, Aid-de-Camp-General of the Staff, the Aid-de-Camp of Marshal Davoust, and 2000 men, were made prisoners in this affair. The whole of the road from Smorgoni to Oschnisany was so completely strewed with dead bodies, and dead horses, and covered with artillery waggons, tumbrils, and carriages, that it was rendered almost impassable.

The dissatisfaction amongst Napoleon's troops has increased to such a pitch, that they with one voice charge him as the author of all their misery.

Head-quarters, Smorgonie, December 10:—Colonel Knorring reports, under date of the 8th, that he detached some squadrons to watch the enemy's motions on the side of Novaswerskena and Stalbzeff.

General Count Wittgenstein states, that keeping with his corps to the right of Tchitschagoff's army, in a parallel line, he was on the 9th at Nestawischkach. His van-guard at Swiranke, and his cavalry under the command of Aide-de-Camp General Kutousoff and Major General Borosdin at Nementschine.

9th December.—The partizan Colonel of the guard, Sesslavin, reports, that having come up with the enemy's cavalry, he immediately attacked them,—they were overthrown, and he entered Wilna as it were on their very shoulders. In this attack he took six pieces of cannon and one eagle. Having afterwards joined the detachment under Major General Landskoy, an attempt was made to carry ... finding themselves too weak for the enemy's infantry, dispersed throughout the houses, they were under the necessity of waiting the arrival of the advanced guard of Tchitschagoff's army.

Admiral Tchitchagoff reports, on the 10th of December, that Major-General Tschablitz, regardless of all obstacles, and profiting of the disorderly flight of the enemy, had pursued them into Wilna, taking 31 pieces of cannon; and that the suburbs had beeen occupied, and picquets posted round the body of the town, under the orders of Major-Generals Orourka and Laskine.

Head-quarters, Oschnisani, 11th Dec.—Major General Ignatseff detached, on the 6th of December, eight battalions from Bobruisk to Minsk.

Adm. Tchitschagoff reports that Major Gen. Tschablitz dislodged the enemy from Wilna, on the 10th Dec. where they left a great number of cannon, and very considerable magazines, but time did not permit to furnish the details.

Head-quarters, Wilna, Dec. 12.—Count Wittgenstein reports, under date of the 10th of December, that having sent out several detachments of cavalry in pursuit, one of these, commanded by Aide-de-Camp General Kutousoff, had taken a corps of Bavarians prisoners, consisting of one hundred and twenty-six officers, and two thousand and twenty-four men, part of which consisted of an entire battalion, which having been surrounded by the able manœuvres of Lieutenant Colonel Tettenbach, had laid down their arms without firing a shot. The requesitions of every description, which the enemy had levied upon the inhabitants, were recovered, and with these all the means of subsistence for their troops. On the 9th, Lieutenant-Colonel Tettenbach entered the suburbs of Wilna, notwithstanding the enemy were in possession of the body of the place. Major-General Borosdin, who commanded the other detachment, made many prisoners at Nementchina, took also a considerable number of baggage-waggons.

December 11.—General Count Platoff reports, that in passing near Wilna, he had driven the enemy back five versts, as they were defiling in column by Pogoixlanke; and having allowed the first column to pass (with which Count Orloff Denisoff had already been engaged), he had directed Major Gen. Nachmanoff and Count Orloff to attack the enemy with spirit from our right flank; and Prince Kasatkin Rostoffsky, with some regiments of hussars and dragoons, from our left. The column of the enemy was divided into two, and entirely destroyed. General Lanzan was made prisoner; thirty other officers, and upwards of one thousand men, and we took two pair of colours and two standards. The remainder of the enemy was pursued, by the horse artillery, to the mountains of Ponary, near which another column was nearly destroyed by the sabre and bayonet; twenty-eight pieces of cannon as many tumbrils, with their train complete, fell into our hands near this spot.

Head quarters of Field Marshal Kutousoff, at Wilna.

On the evening of the 5th of December, the partizan Sesslavin penetrated into the town of Oschnisani, where the enemy, consisting of nine battalions of infantry, and above one thousand horse, were preparing quarters for that night. The infantry had already piled their arms, when the hussars of Achtirsky fell upon them, sword in hand, from all quarters. The whole of the Commandant's guard was cut to pieces, and he himself owed his safety to the darkness of the night. The magazines were at the same moment set on fire by shells; the enemy, dismayed and in confusion, fled to the outside of the town, where his infantry was drawn up in order of battle; but being pursued by our cavalry, they retired with the greatest precipitation to Taharsckia. The inhabitants of the town unanimously declare that Napoleon was here in person; but that having been informed of his danger by some of those who were devoted to him, he had changed his dress, and fled at full gallop towards Wilna.

The enemy has lost in prisoners within the space of five days, viz from the 8th to the 13th of December, as follows, one General, 156 Officers, 9574 soldiers, independent of wounded and sick, of whom great numbers were found in the villages near the high road; 168 pieces of cannon, two pair of colours, two standards, and an eagle, have likewise fallen into our hands.

Reports of the Commander in Chief of the Armies, General Field Marshal Prince Kutusoff Smolensko, to his Imperial Majesty. Dec 14, 1812.

At the time of the capture of Wilna by our troops on the 10th of December, the enemy defiled through the streets, whilst Count Platoff, in order to cut off his retreat by the road to Kowno, occupied it with all his Cossack regiments, as well as with those of the Hussars of Olviopole and the Dragoons of Shitomir and Arsamas. Having let pass the first of the enemy's columns, Count Platoff ordered Count Orloff Denisoff to attack it with spirit, at the same time he himself attacked, with impetuosity, the other column; the artillery under Colonel Prince Koudacheff kept up an incessant fire. Count Platoff afterwards ordered Count Orloff Denisoff to p... in the rear of the enemy, to post detachments on his flanks, and to pre... arriving at the mountains of Ponary. The large columns were completely routed by the well directed fire of our artillery, and afterwards entirely destroyed. One General, thirty Officers, and more than 1000 soldiers were made prisoners; 28 pieces of cannon were taken, and a number of waggons and carriages. The loss on our side was very inconsiderable. Colonel Flowaisky, and Lieut. Col. Bibikoff were dangerously wounded.

After the capture of Wilna, I employed every possible means to re-establish order, and to inform myself of every thing; but the shortness of the time does not permit me to present to your Imperial Majesty with this report, a detailed inventory of all we have found here, especially as the quantity of provisions of every sort, as well as the number of prisoners is so great, that it will take a considerable time to make an exact account.

During my stay here, the Chief of the Staff, Gen. Stawraoff, and Major Gen. Bearodnis, have collected from the different magazines of the town, fourteen thousand tschetwert of barley; five thousand tschetwert of biscuit and flour, an immense number of uniforms, muskets, pouches, saddles, great coats, and other articles of equipment.

We have made prisoners seven Generals, viz. Vivier, Gousse, Normand, Goult, Le Fevre, Fwanofsky, and Saintschik. 18 Staff Officers, 224 superior Officers, 9517 soldiers, and 5139 sick, were found in the hospitals.

A great number of prisoners continue to be made in the neighbourhood; and several magazines have been taken, which we have not had time to certify. As soon as the reports shall be drawn up, I shall have the happiness to submit them to your Imperial Majesty.

LONDON—Jan. 13.

Dispatches from Sir Edward Pellew, Toulon, were received yesterday at the Admiralty.

Friday morning Lady de Clifford resigned up her charge as Governess to her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte of Wales, and took an affectionate leave of her Royal Highness. Her Ladyship then left Windsor for London, in her carriage and four. The Prince Regent, accompanied by the Duke of Cumberland, arrived at Windsor on the same day, and dined with the Queen, his Royal Daughter, and Sisters, in the Castle, at 4 o'clock. After dinner the Dowager Duchess of Leeds was admitted into the Royal Party, (her Grace having arrived at 5 o'clock at the Castle [illegible] London), when his Royal [illegible] Regent was pleased to in[illegible] Dowager of Leeds to the [illegible] having appointed her Grace to be her Royal Highness's future Governess, in the room of Lady De Clifford, resigned.

General the Marquis of Wellington was gazetted on Saturday, as our readers will see, Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, in the place of the Duke of Northumberland, who has resigned the command of that regiment. Lieut. Gen. Sir J. C. Sherbrooke, K. B. Commander of the forces in Nova Scotia, gets the 33d foot, of which he was formerly Lieutenant Colonel, and in that rank led it at the attack of Seringapatam, in May 1799, and Lieut. Gen. Warde, of the 1st foot guards, succeeds Sir John in the Colonelcy of 68th Regt.

On the 29th ult. (Lord Wellington) the Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo, attended a Congress of the Cortes accompanied by a deputation of the Spanish General Staff. He was dressed in the full uniform of a Spanish Captain General, wearing the collar of the Military Order of San Fernando. Having taken his seat in the Congress between the Deputies, made a formal obeisance, and remained standing a few moments, he read the following address:—

"Senor—I should not have resolved to solicit permission to offer personally my respects to this august Congress, if I had not been encouraged by the honour you did me on the 27th instant, by sending a deputation to congratulate me on my arrival in this city, a distinction which I can only attribute to the favour, and, if I may so speak, to the partiality with which, on all occasions, you have received the services which fortune has enabled me to render to the Spanish nation. You will then, Senor, permit me to express my gratitude for this honor, and for the different marks of favor and confidence which I have received from the Cortes; and to assure you, that all my efforts shall be exerted in support of the just and important cause which Spain is now defending. I will not detain you with new protestations, nor take up the time of a Congress, on whose wise, prudent and firm conduct, depends, with the assistance of Divine Providence, the happiest issue to all our endeavours. Not only, Senor, have all Spaniards their eyes upon you, but the whole world must feel the importance of a successful termination of your vigorous struggle to save Spain from ruin and general destruction, and to establish in that Monarchy a system founded on just principles, which may promote and secure the prosperity of all the citizens, and the grandeur of the Spanish nation."—(Applauses and acclamations).

The following are Extracts of letters:—

"Motherbank, January 10, 1813.

"I regret whilst I inform you that on the 29th ult. a most violent storm came on at Gibraltar from the S. E. in which many vessels and lives were lost. Nine sail of vessels part of a convoy from Malta, were driven on shore in Catata Bay (at the back of the rock) and all on board perished, except one gentleman and his servant, passengers. Seventeen more vessels were driven on shore in the Bay several of which were American prizes. One of them was a transport (name unknown) (with 26 Officers and men invalids, on board, who, it is feared were all lost. The Iphigenia, Capt. Pellew, parted two cables, and was nearly lost in Orange Grove; and the Barfleur, Sir Edward Berry, in crossing the Bay, narrowly escaped: she arrived at Gibralter with between five and six feet water in her hold. The Spartan, Capt. Brenton, arrived in distress having sprung several of her timbers.

"Woolwich, Motherbank, Jan. 16, 1813.

"I left Salou, in Catalonia, on the 27th of Nov. The patriotic army in that quarter were in high spirits, and abundantly provided with every necessary for continuing their resistance to the enemy; who had been forced from their position at the Colle of St. Catalonia, with the loss of a great number killed and taken prisoners. The garrison of Tarragona had attempted to march to Rux and Cambolas, by the sea side, but were interrupted by the able efforts of the Blake, Capt. Codrington: whichship had long been employed on that station, with great annoyance to the enemy. It was reported the enemy intended to leave that part of the Peninsula; and that our army was to march against Valencia.

"I left Alicant on the 25th of last month, in the Spanish ship San Joseph, in company with 28 vessels, with a moderate breeze from the S. W. On the 29th the wind changed to the Eastward, increased to a violent hurricane and the atmosphere became very thick, which caused the convoy to mistake Gibraltar for the opposite coast; and steering into Catalonia Bay, all except one vessel, were wrecked. Myself & servant were the only two survivors out of 42 persons—the passengers and crew of the San Joseph. Among those who perished in the vessel were two British Officers, Mr. Barrett, Miss M'Cormick, and a Catholic Priest. I escaped the dismal fate by precipitating myself into the sea, out of which I was snatched by the humane exertions of some Genoese boatmen, who carried me, in an almost lifeless state, to the Spanish Guard house, in Catalonia Bay. Lord Wellington left Cadiz on the 22d ult. to return to his head-quarters."

London Gazette Extraordinary,

The Gazette Extraordinary, published on Sunday inst. contains dispatches from Lord Cathcart, of the 22d ult. and official reports from the Russian army to the 14th. By these it appears, that in the battle of Beresina, on the 28th November, (at which period the main army of the enemy was reduced to 60,000 men), and in the pursuit during the three following days, the French lost at least 20,000 men. Compelled to quit the Minks road, and attempt that to Wilna, the first movement of the remaining French troops was towards Vilieka; but attacked on their right flank by Count Wittgenstein, they turned from that road, and proceeded by Molodetchno, where the 29th bulletin was dated on the 3d ult. On the 2d Count Kutusow fell in with the Bavarians under Gen. Wrede, at Dolginoff, took 1000 prisoners, and captured the remainder of the corps, consisting of 2150 men, six days afterwards. In turning their march by Molodetchno, to avoid Wittgenstein, the French fell in with Admiral Tschichagoff, who was joined by Platoff. The enemy, who had now adopted the practice of marching by night and halting by day* left Molodetchno at midnight, and reached Smorgoine, where the Russians came upon them, and carried off the whole rear guard, consisting of 3000 men and 25 pieces of cannon. At Smorgoine, Bonnaparte quitted the main body of his army, and went on to Ochnisani, with 9 battalions of infantry, and about 1000 cavalry, including the "sacred squadron," which place they left on the evening of the 5th. There the Russians fell upon them almost immediately, sword in hand, and in the confusion that ensued. Bonaparte changed his dress and set off at full gallop† to Wilna, from which he travelled without delay to Paris, leaving his army to shift for themselves, or, in other words, leaving them to the completion of that destruction which he had brought upon them.—The remains of the main army left at Smorgoni reached Wilna on the evening of the 9th; but the Russians entered the place nearly at the same time, and the French took the road to Kowno. In the pursuit to Wilna, from the 2d to the 9th, the Russians took about 10,000 prisoners exclusive of the 3000 Bavarians who surrendered to Count Kutusow. At Wilna, the prisoners taken, including the sick, amounted to 15,000. On the 11th the Prince of Smolensko had his head-quarters at Wilna. Thus of the 60,000 men, the only remaining troops of the French grand army engaged in the battle of the Beresina, scarcely 10,000 were left to attempt to retreat from Wilna to Kowno, with the exception the few who were with Bonaparte at Ochnisani, and who escaped from the attack at that place. These 10,000, in their retreat from Kowno, were closely pursued and harrassed by Platoff, and there is every reason to believe that a very small number of them ultimately escaped. Never was the destruction of an immense invading army more complete. Never did vaulting ambition more signally overleap itself.

The parts of *Russian Poland* successively incorporated with the Russian empire since 1773, would in themselves form a considerable State, according to the note engraved on the map of the frontiers, published with the approbation of the Russian Government, by Major Opperman, at *Petersburgh*, in 1795. The successive dismemberments of *Poland* have produced to *Russia* the following accessions:—

	Sq Wersts	Number of Inhabitants
By the first Partition, in 1773 -	76 558	1,226,9[illegible]
Partition of 1793 - - - - -	202,383	3,745,6[illegible]
By the submission of Courland -	16,273	387,92[illegible]
Partition of 1795 - - - - - -	94,645	1 407,40[illegible]
Total - - - - - - -	389,859	6,767,95[illegible]
District of Bialystock, ceded in 1807, by the Treaty of Tilsit	about	320,00[illegible]
		7,087,95[illegible]

This population is composed of many different nations. The Poles inhabit principally the towns and castles; the Ukranians, or Malo Russians, dwell in the *Ukraine* and in *Podolia*; the Lithuanians and Samogitians form a race distinct from the Sclavonian people. The Nobility of *Courland* is German. There are Jews and Bohemians, and even Tartars, established in a corner of *Lithuania*.

The Russians have divided the country into the following governments:—1. *Courland*; 2. *Wilna*; 3. *Grodno*, formed of the antient *Lithuania* properly so called, and of *Samogitia*; 4. *Witepsk*; 5. *Mohilew*, formed of *White Russia*; 6. *Minsk*, comprehending the remainder of *White Russia*, *Black Russia*, and *Polesia*; 7. *Wolynsk*, which is the same as *Wolhynia*; 8 and 9. *Podolia*, and *Kiovia* in the *Ukraine*, or *Little Russia*. The present boundaries of the Government, which have undergone several changes in their distribution, represent exactly the frontier of *Poland*, such as it was before 1773, with the exception that the Bailiwick of *Kiow* belonged to the Russians since 1686.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, has been received by Lord Castlereagh, from Viscount Cathcart. St. Petersburgh. Jan. 2 1813.

My Lord—I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship copies of two proclamations, together with a nominal list of the General Officers who have been taken prisoners by the Russian armies which I have just received from Wilna, but which has not yet been published here. No further official intelligence of military operations has been received here since my ...

* "The French, (says Lord Cathcart) march in the night, and halt during the day, in hollow squares; surrounded as they are by Cossacks, their supplies must be very precarious; and numbers are said to be found dead of cold and famine on every ground their army quits."

† "The inhabitants of Oschinsani (says the Russians to Bulletin) unanimously declare that Napoleon was there in person; but that having been informed of his danger by some of those who were devoted to him, he had changed his dress, and fled at full gallop towards Wilna.

Private letters of the 30th. from Liebau, mention that the French troops stationed at that place marched, on the 22d of December, for Memel; from whence it appears impossible that they should not have been cut off, if they attempted Tilsit, which was occupied on the 11th by Count Wittgenstein who was nearer to Konigsberg. CATHCART.

DECLARATION.—At the moment of my ordering the armies under my command to pass the Prussian frontier, the Emperor, my master, directs me to declare that this step is to be considered in no other light than as the inevitable consequence of the military operations. Faithful to the principles which have actuated his conduct, his Imperial Majesty is guided by no view of conquest. The sentiments of moderation which have ever characterised his policy are still the same, after the decisive success with which Divine Providence has blessed his legitimate efforts. Peace the independence shall be their result. These his Majesty's offers, together with his assistance, to every people, who, being at present obliged to oppose him, shall abandon the cause of Napoleon, in order to follow that of their real interest. I invite them to take advantage of the fortunate opening which the Russian armies have produced, and unite themselves with them in the pursuit of an enemy whose precipitate flight has discovered its loss of power. It is to Prussia in particular to which this invitation is addressed. It is the intention of his Imperial Majesty to put an end to the calamities by which she is oppressed, to demonstrate to her King the friendship which he preserves for him, and to restore to the Monarchy of Frederick its eclat and its extent. He hopes that his Prussian Majesty, animated by sentiments which this declaration ought to produce will, under such circumstances, take that part alone which the wishes of his people and the interest of his states demand.—Under this conviction, the Emperor, my master, has sent me the most positive orders to avoid every thing that could betray a spirit of hostility between the two powers, and to endeavour within the Prussian provinces, to soften, as far as a state of war will permit, the evils which for a short time, must result from their occupation.

PRINCE KOUTOUSOFF SMOLENSKO.

PROCLAMATION.—When the Emperor of all the Russias was compelled, by a war of aggression, to take arms for the defence of his states, his Imperial Majesty from the accuracy of his combinations, was enabled to form an estimate of the important results which that war might produce, with respect to the independence of Europe. The most heroic constancy, the greatest sacrifices, have led to a series of triumphs: and when the Commander in Chief, Prince Koutousoff Smolensko, led his victorious troops beyond the Niemen, the same principles still continued to animate the sovereign. At no time has Russia been accustomed to practise that art (too much resorted to in modern wars) of exaggerating, by false statements, the success of her arms. But with whatever modesty her details might now be penned, they would appear incredible. Ocular witnesses are necessary to prove the facts to France, to Germany, and to Italy, before the slow progress of truth will fill those countries with mourning and consternation. Indeed it is difficult to conceive, that in a campaign of only four months duration, 150,000 prisoners should have been taken from the enemy, besides 900 pieces of cannon, 49 stand of colours, and all the waggon train and baggage of the army. A list of the names of all the Generals taken is hereunto annexed. It will be easy to form an estimate from that list of the number of superior and subaltern officers taken.

It is sufficient to say, that out of 309,000 men, (exclusive of Austrians,) who penetrated into the heart of Russia, not 30,000 of them, even if they should be favoured by fortune, will ever revisit their country. The manner in which the Emperor Napoleon repassed the Russian frontiers can assuredly be no longer a secret to Europe. So much glory, and so many advantages, cannot, however, change the personal dispositions of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias. The grand principles of the independence of Europe have always formed the basis of his policy, for that policy, is fixed in his heart. It is beneath his character to permit any endeavours to be made to induce the people to resist the oppression and to throw off the yoke which has weighed them down for 20 years. It is their Governments whose eyes ought to be opened by the actual situation of France. Ages may elapse before an opportunity equally favourable again presents itself, and it would be an abuse of the goodness of Providence not to take advantage of this crisis to reconstruct the great work of the equilibrium of Europe, and thereby to insure public tranquility and happiness.

List of Generals taken.

[illegible] General of Brigade. Ferriere, Chief of the Neapolitan [illegible] Bonami, General of Brigade. [illegible], General of Division. Burth, General of Brigade. Meriage, General of Brigade. Klingel, General of Brigade. Preussing, Gen. of Brigade, [illegible] Gen. of Brigade. Billiard, Ditto. Partono, [illegible] of Division. Delitre, Chief of the Staff. [illegible], General of Brigade. Wasileski. Angeran, General of Brigade. Kamenski, ditto. L'Enfant, ditto. D'Orsin, ditto. Sansom. Pelletier, General of Division. Freir Pego, General of Brigade. [illegible], General of the Artillery. Konopka, General of Brigade. Eliser. Blammont, General of Brigade. Cordelier, ditto. Pouget, ditto. Prowbask, ditto. [illegible], ditto. Dziwanowski, ditto. Lefebvre, ditto. Zajonczell, General of Division. Guillaume, ditto. Vrede, ditto. Serao, ditto. Vivier, ditto. Guissaint, ditto, Norman, ditto. Jwanowski, ditto. Roeder, ditto. Troussaint, ditto. Valencin, ditto, Borstell, ditto. Total 43.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, JAN. 23.

[Transmitted by Sir Edward Pellew.]

Eagle, off Ancona, Sept. 23. 1812.

SIR—I have to acquaint you, that having anchored this ship on the 16th inst. in consequence of calms, off Cape Maistro, I sent the first Lieutenant with the three barges, to lie off the Cape. to intercept the enemy's coasting trade; next day I anchored off the Po, and was joined by the barges, with two gunboats, and 15 vessels laden with oil, each vessel carrying a six or eight pounder, which had been captured by the boats that day; the particulars of this gallant affair reflects the greatest honour on the officers and men employed in it.—In the morning a convoy of 23 sail, with two gun-boats, were perceived standing towards Goro, which, on the barges approaching, drew up in line of battle, under cover of a four-gun battery, and the beach lined with armed people, with the two gun-boats advanced in their front. Lieutenant Cannon, with the whole of his small force, instantly attacked and carried the largest gun-boat, and turned her guns upon the convoy, whilst he performed the same manœuvre, with equal success, on the second, and then directed all his attention to the convoy, which after a most obstinate resistance, struck their colours, excepting two who made their escape. Not being able to man all of them, six were burnt, to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy. When I consider, Sir, the strong position the enemy were in, each vessel carrying a heavy gun, besides musquetry, under the protection of two gun-boats, flanked by a fort, and that the shallowness of the channel occasioned our boats to be frequently aground, while they were rowing up to make the attack, I feel I should neither be doing my duty or justice to my own feeling, were I not to recommend most strongly to your notice the officers employed on this service; and sorry am I that this recommendation can no longer benefit Lieut. Cannon, who died on the 22d of the wounds he received.—In the death of this gallant young man, the country has lost one of its most promising officers, and I have deeply to regret the loss of a most valuable, and tried first Lieutenant. He has left two brothers, midshipmen on board the ship, one of whom has served his time, and passed his examination for a Lieutenant, and has also frequently distinguished himself in action. Lieut. Festing, on whom the command devolved, deserves much credit in continuing the attack, and conducting the captured vessels out. I am &c. C. ROWLEY.

Killed and Wounded.—Lieut. Cannon, severely wounded, since dead. T. Wearton, seaman killed, W. Slater, landman, dangerously wounded, since dead; E. Jones, C. Trith, and G. Watson, able seamen, slightly wounded.

FRENCH PAPERS.

KONIGSBURG, DEC. 27.—We have a great number of French Officers here. The King of Naples yesterday reviewed Gen. Heudelit's corps. This fine division, composed of three brigades, and having a numerous artillery, arrived from Dantzic.

We are informed that General Heudelit's division will proceed to Tilsit, where, it is said, the 10th corps has arrived. This corps, which his not made long marches, is in a very fine state. It is estimated at 30,000 men.

Our King has just ordered that a detachment of 5000 men, assembled at Graudintz, shall set out from that garrison to reinforce the Prussian troops which form a part of the 10th corps.

WARSAW, DEC. 25.—Prince Joseph Poniatowski, our General in Chief and Minister at War, who distinguished himself in the last campaign, has been here eight days, and shows the greatest activity in completing our army. The regiments which compose the 5th corps have reached the Duchy; 20,000 conscripts, the levy of which was ordered two months ago, daily arrive at the depots, where they find their clothing and arms. Our army will soon be completed; it has brought back 30 pieces of cannon, and its horse equipages, which at first caused astonishment; but it is explained on what account it was more fortunate than the other corps of the Grand Army; our horses were inured to the climate; they were better able to resist the cold, and their conductors were more accustomed to take precautions, which tended to their preservation.

The demand of 10,000 horses ordered in the Departments, for remounting our cavalry, has been executed, and the first convoy of remount has already arrived at the corps.

Our fortresses of Thorn, Modlin, Serock, Prague, and Zamose, are in very good condition, and well provisioned.

We every day see arrive here a great number of officers and soldiers. We are assured that the rations daily distributed from our magazines exceed 40,000. The remounts for the French army, which are directed by Major Custore, are made with success. There have lately arrived at the general depot 3000 horses. A new purchase of 6000 horses has just been concluded.

PROCLAMATION.

FROM THE GENERAL CONFEDERATION OF THE KINGDOM OF POLAND.

"POLES! lately we demanded sacrifices from you, which would have appeared impossible to any other than you. At the same time, however great, however painful they might be, they were only calculated upon the constant success of the victorious arms of our liberator, and they are now insufficient. But you have sworn to die, or to recover a kingdom which force and tyranny alone have torn from you; you feel as we do, that so long as a single drop of Polish blood shall run in our veins, we have not done for the country all that we ought to do. Unexpected events, the consequences of the present war, demand from us this last sacrifice. The danger of the country, the national honour, duty, our common oaths, imperiously demand it.—To arms, Citizens! it is the country which calls you: it concerns every thing which is most dear to us, viz. this country of which they wish to deprive us: our present existence, and the fate of our posterity. It is now that this bravery, which is so natural to you, should become the rampart of our frontiers menaced by an iniquitous aggressor—come for a moment to join your valour to that of our brave soldiers, and let your constancy enable him to wait the epoch in which the liberator of Poland will reappear among you, to recover at the head of a new victorious army, the advantage of which the rigor of the season has just deprived him. To arms, Citizens! this cry cannot be a stranger to you; your forefathers have often heard it; often have they sacrificed for the country their fortune, their blood, and their life; it is according to the most ancient usages, the most respectable constitutions, the most holy laws, that you have formed this sacred tie which binds us all. Now is the moment to pay that debt which the law has made you contract. You brave descendants of so many heroes, shew yourselves worthy of your ancestors; prove to the universe, that in inheriting from them these distinctions, which they so well merited, you have acquired a right to them by services equally eminent. Rise, generous descendants of Czarneck, and act so that the bond we have just formed for the defence of our religion, our Monarch, and the national rights, become as that of Tyszowice's was formerly, the salvation of Poland. Rise! Heroes of Lanchorone and Czenstochan; retrace those glorious times when in the absence of chosen soldiers, disciplined troops, the uniting of simple gentlemen, inflamed by patriotism, supplied the knowledge of the military art by a severe and unceasing discipline; manœuvres by a prudent circumspection; tactics by a bravery proof against every thing; those times, in which that warlike nobility, armed for the first time, delivered so many battles—battles, frequently successful against that very enemy which menaces our frontiers.

"We give you for Commandant General Prince Poniatows, General in Chief of the armed force; that warrior, whose sole name awakens in our hearts all those sentiments which the remembrance of the heroes who have done the greatest honour to Poland, have always inspired us with. We rest all our hopes in him, and as in former days our country, when in the most critical circumstances, confided its destiny, without fear, to those Citizens whose zeal and valour she had proved; we likewise, commit to his patriotism, to his courage, and to his talents, the defence of our frontiers, the safety of our persons and of our property. In fact, who can have a greater right to serve as a guide to the Polish Nobility than he who has caused all the glory with which he himself is covered, to reflect on the whole nation?—We gave to him as an assistant and coadjutor, in quality of Vice Commandant, General Prince Eustache Sanguszko, whose courage has shone so eminently in three successive campaigns, and whose patriotism, put to the greatest tests, call for general confidence. Arise, and assemble under the [illegible] of the Marshals, in the departments and in the districts, but let your assemblages announce order and discipline: observe the regulations which we this day promulgate in all their points. The labour of a few moments will conduct you to glory, more dear to Polanders, than all other treasures, and will assure to you the right of recompences destined for you. The most honourable distinctions await you; your grateful country will cover you with its gifts. The return of summer will bring you back into the bosoms of your families, and give you to the peaceful labours of the field. It is in the name of your country that we make this engagement with you, as it is in her name that we this day claim your succour. Hasten to appear under the colours which you will honour by your courage, your discipline, and your patriotic enthusiasm; prove to the astonished world, that those who have already shed so much blood for Poland, have still more left to shed for her."

[Here follows a very long account of the mode to be adopted for the organization of the Arriere Ban, to which the Proclamation has a reference.]

IMPERIAL DECREE.

Napoleon, by the grace of God and the Constitution of the Empire, Emperor of the French, King of Italy, Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine, Mediator of the Swiss Confederation, &c.

To all to whom these presents may come greeting,

We have decreed, and do hereby decree, as follows:—

The Legislative Body is convoked for the 1st February, 1813. We order and command that these presents be inserted in the Bulletin of the Laws.

Given at our Palace of the Thuilleries, Jan. 5, 1813.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

The Minister Secretary of State, ad interim,

(Signed) DUKE DE CADORE.

Seen by us, Vice Grand Elector,

(Signed) CHARLES MAURICE.

PARIS, JAN. 7.

The custom of calling the actors, and obliging them to appear on the stage after the pieces in which they have performed, having become an opportunity for forming very secret cabals and a cause of disorder, very contrary to the tranquillity which ought to reign at the Play-houses, they have lately been prohibited yielding to such instances in future.

[illegible] JAN. 5.

To-day His Majest[illegible] at which he decreed a[illegible] Consulta, which [illegible] to-morrow.

JAN. 6.

The Senate has this day held an Extraordinary Session, under the Presidency of his Serene Highness the Prince Arch-Chancellor. The Government Orator repaired thither, and communicated to the Senate projects of Senatus Consulta, decreed in a Privy Council held yesterday by his Majesty. These projects are, it is said, relative to the prolongation of the rotation of the legislative corps during the actual session, and of the contested electi[illegible]

At half past eight o'clock this morning his Majesty held a Council of Commerce, which lasted nearly 11 hours. At one o'clock his Majesty held a Council of the Min[illegible]

LEIPSICK, (SAXONY) [illegible] 26.

All the States of the Confederat[illegible] augmenting their military. The cons[illegible] having been every where introduced, th[illegible] augmentation will not meet with any diffi[illegible] We are assured that the contingents of [illegible] Prince of the Confederation to the Grand [illegible] will likewise be considerable reinforced.

The weather is extremely severe. Our plains are covered with snow, and the commu[illegible]ion with several of the mutinous distric[illegible] is interrupted. The prices of articles of the first necessity have nevertheless not risen. We have so rich a corn harvest, that the exportation will not cause it to rise. We have enough to supply our neighbours with part without fear of feeling the want of it.

NUREMBERG, DEC. 30.

The 35th division of the Grand Army, which has for some time past been cantoned in Nuremberge, Augsburgh, Ratisbon, and Bamberg, & in the environs of these towns, is to put itself in motion in the beginning of next month to repair to its destination.—The 2d brigade, which is at this place, will be on the 2d January at Bamberg, and continue its march through Culembach, Hof, and Schloiss. The 3d brigade, which likewise takes the direction of Schleiss, will pass by Burgleugenfeld, Amberg, and Bayreuth. The 4th brigade, which is likewise to move to Schleiss, will take the route of Donanwerth, Dietfurth, Plienfeld, Roth, Nuremberg, Erlangenn, Bamberg, Krouson, and Labenstein. The 5th brigade will arrive at Nuremberg on the 4th, 6th, and 9th January, and will remain there It is composed of 6220 men, and 1530 horses.

AUGSBURGH, DEC. 20.

The Vienna Journals have published the details of the movements of the Grand Army, which fully agree with those of the 29th Bulletin. They further add, that the Russian regular troops have suffered so much by the actions in which they are engaged by their forced marches, by want of subsistence, and from the extreme rigour of the cold, that they were obliged to make a retrograde movement to find cantonments, and that the Cossacks were the only troops which have disturbed the march of the French and of their Allies. The body of French and Italian troops under the orders of General Count Grenier, continues its march towards the North. The Italian division of General Zulie has this day begun to put itself in march. The head quarters will leave this place the 31st Jan. next. The head quarters of M. Count Grenier which is at Nuremberg, is likewise preparing to depart from thence. The third division of that corps, under the orders of General Mennier, arrived on the 26th December at Ratisbon. It marches in two columns, one of which is partly composed of Swiss troops.

DANTZICK, DEC. 18.

General Count Rapp, the Emperor's Aid-de-Camp, is arrived here, to reassume the command of the place.

The Prince of Neufchatel writes from Konigsberg, under date of Dec. 29, that Count Lariboissiert, First Inspector General, and Commandant of Artillery, is dead, and that the General of *Division*, Eble, has taken the Command.

VIENNA, DEC. 26.

M. De Broglio, Auditor to the Council of State of his Majesty the Emperor of the French lately arrived here as a courier, with dispatches for our Government and for Count Otto.

The Moniteur of the 6th contains two reports from the Duke of Albufera to the Minister at War. Thy are both dated St. Felipe, Dec. 7. The first gives an account of an attempt made by Vilamel to surprise the fort of St. Felipe, near Balaguer, by a rose de guerre. It appears that on the 11th of November, Villamil, with 1000 men, dressed in the 5th regiment of Italian infantry, taken at Figueras, presented themselves before the fort, and answered in French to the cry of qui vive, but being soon discovered, they were received with discharges of grape-shot, which obliged them to retire. On the 15th and 16th Villamil, assisted by 3 or 400 men from an English 80 gun ship, which was at anchor in front, made another attempt on the fort, but with no better success; the loss on both sides was inconsiderable.

The second report details some important skirmishes near Alcoy, Yeela, Segorbe, and Boxis.

The Moniteur of the 7th contains the following notes upon observations made in an English newspaper:—

English Paper.—"The Antelope, of 50 guns sailed from *Portsmouth* on Saturday morning;

in gold bars on board, to pay Peninsula."

seven months your army of paid—this 100,000l. will not liquidate the arrears.

aper.—They write from Copen- Danish Government has it in o make peace with England,"

Moniteur.—Denmark will not you; the outrage you com , by burning her capital in full g her fleet, is not one of those can be effaced by money.

s.—"If Soult makes a retro t, the Marquis of Wellington mbark, for England," &c.

Moniteur.—Not only will not lmatia's army make a retrograde ards France, but fresh troops arch to reinforce it; the effective ench armies in Spain amounted , of whom 20,000 were cavalry, s of Horse Artillery—those at arms being reduced to 270,000, will in the month of February, plete it up to 300,000 men. An re-occupied, and if the English least weakened, Portugal will be

er.—"We are infinitely pleased a t the Board of Trade has deter- mi o end to the communication with Fr ences," &c.

the Moniteur.—No licence has been since the arrival of the Emperor. It is btful whether any will be issued. Mor o English licences being in the posses commercial men, it is a vain brava make, as you have already deliver- ed a su quantity to nourish commerce for two ye t would be more advantageous to France e Continent, that there should be no com ation with you. Every licence which t rench Government grants is a favour d you; it is a drop of oil that it pours nt our lamp, which has great need of it! Notw standing your cruisers, the Ameri- cans arri in crowds in our ports; in the month of ecember alone, we can reckon more than fifty richly laden.

SPANISH PAPERS.

Letter of Collonel Don Francis de Longa, Comman- dant-General of the Third Division of the Seventh Army, to His Excellency the General in Chief, Don Gabriel Mendizabel.

Poca, 30th November.

My Venerable General—In a former letter, I be- lieve, I informed your Excellency, that a column of French were in the valley of Sedano, and who had lately arrived from Purgos, but without being then able to ascertain their number or object. I have made it my duty since to learn both, and now find there are in that valley, & the towns adjoining, 4030 men, under the orders of General Fromant, imposing requisitions, and committing all kind of excesses, which, in like cases, they are accustomed to do.

The protection of these towns which your Excel- lency confided to me, and the singular love which I have always had towards them, made me take such dispositions, that if I could not entirely destroy, at least free the country from the savages who wished to enslave it? and a lucky incident has proportioned me both in an action which my division had with the enemy yesterday, and of which I am about to give your Excellency a short account.

After a rapid but silent march, I had the good for- tune to place my troops within a quarter of a league of the town of Sedano, and the road which leads to- wards the Church, which constitutes a strong for- tress. Here I remained with my division until se- ven in the morning, when it commenced the action with three companies detached to take possession of the Church, and the house of the Colonel in the town, which was most gallantly performed with loss of three grenadiers, and one serjeant killed of the first battalion of National Guards, making 87 priso- ners. Immediately afterwards, the whole division advanced in pursuit of the enemy, who were flying to the heights and through the broken ground, where they joined 800 men that were in Mozuelos, and o- ther greater part had no other alternative but death or to surrender, which after seven hours hard fight- ing they were compelled to abandon the town of Se- dona, and were pursued for two leagues, leaving be- hind them 700 men killed, besides a great number wounded, and our possession 490 prisoners, two small pieces of artillery, all their baggage, arms, cooking utensils, and other warlike effects; all the cattle and corn they had plundered, bread, brandy, and various other articles of provision.

We have not only acquired what I have above stated, but the death of General Fromant, Colonel Bremond, and many other Officers; and the releasing out of captivity of 60 worthy inhabitants, who were destined to be carried to Burgos, where they were to remain until the towns had paid their contribu- tions.

This is the brilliant result of the action maintain- ed by the valiant Iberos, and a detailed relation of which I shall send your Excellency as soon I find time.

I remain, my General, &c.
FRANCIS DE LONGA.

THE COURIER—January 13.

Deal, Jan. 12.—Arrived the Helena, Cap- tain Montresor, with a convoy from St. Tho- mas's, which are sailed for the River; among them was the Portsea East India extra ship from India. She was captured off the Western Islands by an American privateer, and recap- tured by the Helena. The Helena remains in the Downs.

Capt. Hotham is appointed first Captain of the fleet under Sir John Warren in America. The reinforcements about to sail will proceed under his direction, and he is to hoist a broad pendant as Commodore. Copies of the late De- claration will be sent by Capt. Hotham for cir- culation in the United States, as also dispatch- es from Lord Castlereagh to Sir John Warren.

We are extremely sorry to announce the death of the Right Hon. A. Fraser Tytler, Lord Woodhouseller, one of the Judges of the Court of Session, (Second Division) and one of the Judges of the High Court of Justiciary. He for- merly held the important situations of Deputy Judge Advocate for Scotland, and Professor of Universal History in the University of Edin- burgh; and was appointed a Judge of the Court of Session in 1809, and of Justiciary in 1811. His Lordship was author of several valuable works both in law and polite literature.

THE SUN,

LONDON, JANUARY 6, 1813.

At a Meeting of the Protestant Inhabitants of the County of Fermanagh, at Enniskillen (convened by pub- lic notice of the High Sheriff) on Monday, the 21st of December, 1812,

John Aiken, Esq. High-Sheriff in the Chair;

The following Resolutions were unanimously agreed to:

Resolved, That as Petitions have been presented to the several Branches of the Legislature, from certain of the Protestants of Ireland, praying the unqualified repeal of all Restrictions whatever, which affects the Roman Catholics of this County: it is incumbent on the Protestant Proprietors, and much more on the Protestant Inhabitants of each County to make public declaration of their opinions on the subject that their silence be not construed into an approbation of senti- ments which they con emn.

Resolved, that approving of the spirit of the Resolu- tions entered into by our Loyal Protestant Brethren of the adjoining Counties, and by others in Ireland, who have made public avowal of similar sentiments, so use- ful at this time to the Protestant cause, we do in com- mon with them, register in the most determined and solemn manner our decided disapprobation of such un- qualified repeal of the disabilities which affect the Ro- man Catholics of Ireland.

Resolved, That we entertain towards our Roman Catholic brethren every feeling of kindness and regard, suitable to the intimacy of our connection as subjects of the same Government, and inhabitants of the same country, and when the tolerant mildness of a protes- tant Legislature, acceding some years since to the prayers of their temperate and respectful petitions, had removed from the Roman Catholics of this day all their disabilities affecting their property and their per- sonal rights, under which their forefathers had labour- ed, we conceived that a[illegible] laint on this part was at an end. We regret, ho[illegible] to perceive, that a kind facility in conceding had [illegible] increased an importunity in soliciting; that gratit[illegible] for the numerous benefits which have been obtained has been superseded by dis- content at not enjoying the few that still withheld; that the language of dutyful request has given place to the menacing tone of imperious demand, and that it has been pronounced by those who pretend to speak the sense of the body at large, that nothing less than admission to every degree of political power, now poss- essed by protestants, will satisfy the Roman Catholics of Ireland; That there is a claim of natural right, and that right admits of no compromise and can be shackled by no qualification.

Resolved, That political power appears to us not as a matter of general right, but of selection and privi- lege, which those; in whose hands by acknowledged and established prescription it resides, may in variety of degrees, on sound reason, impart to, or withhold from, various classes of the community. But while it is obvious that no change should be made, except on reasons proportioned to its importance, we have been taught to believe, that there are fixed principles in the British Constitution, which no change can unsettle, without destroying the Constitution itself; one of these we hold to be that which makes the Protestant religion the religion of the State, which governs the realm by laws enacted by a Protestant King, Protestants Lords, and Protestant Commons. Such is the Constitution which has been handed down to us by our fathers; and such we trust we shall transmit it to posterity.

Resolved, That besides the general danger which must result from opening the barriers of our consti- tution, we see many specific dangers of an alarming nature in the innovation now proposed. If Roman Catholics are to be admitted to seats in Parliament, we know not on what argument their exclusion from the Throne can be justified. If the professors of every mode of Christian Faith are to have equal respect in the eyes of the Constitution, we know indeed that many will be ready to argue against any one of them having an establishment; but from what the history of many ages attests of the aspiring spirit of the Roman Catho- lic hierarchy, and from what even our own limited ex- perience shews us of the pertinacity of their priesthood, we owe we apprehend a danger of a different sort, in giving to the Church of Rome, at some future and more favourable period, an ascendant establishment in Ireland.

Resolved, That the arguments advanced by the abettors of the Roman Catholic Claims do not apply to the removal of those dangers, nor convinceus of the the necessity of submitting to them. The numbers of Roman Catholics, exaggerated as they are to aid the purposes of the argument do not intimidate us. we see, in no more accurate returns, the increased population of our Protestant brethren in Great Britain; and we have no reason for supposing that the proportion of our Protestant population in Ireland has been dimi- nished since the enactment of the penal laws. When we are told that this is the only mode by which our Roman Catholic brethren can be conciliated, we an- swer that we do not look on them in a light so un- favourable as to believe that such is the fact, but if their affections have not been conciliated by the bene- fits which they already enjoy, if their loyalty is not yet firmly attached to the Sovereign under whose auspi[illegible] benefits have been conferred w[illegible] be ensured even by the surrender of the Constitution, and we are convinced it is not worth the price. The differences of our religious faith to some may appear trivial; to us they are as wide as religion is distant from superstition, as texts of the Bible from decrees of the Pope.

Resolved, That the mode in which the Roman Ca- tholics of Ireland have for some time past, advocated their claims is so revolting to the friends of good or- der and civil subordination that we cannot imagine that they can have any serious hope of their co-opera- tion. We have seen in the metropolis, under the eye of Government, a Popish Convention sitting day after day, by regular adjournments, discussing in all par- liamentary formality the concerns of the Empire, and making use of more than parliamentary freedom of debate. After the illegality of such an assembly has been pronounced by the highest judicial authority, we find the same individuals, under a different name, continuing their sessions, and now employed in their own body, who had dared to make use of their statu- able privileges. That such modes of procedure can be stated to be in fair furtherance of a Petition to Parliament, we believe no person will be hardy e- nough to assert: but from a review of these debates ostentatiously published, and diligently circulated, we cannot but remark that Imperial interests are there valued only by their proportion to Popish ob- jects: and at the time when the nation is struggling in a hazardous contest against a host of enemies, is deemed the most favourable for oppressing the Minis- ters of its Government with the urgency of the Roman Catholic Claims. We submit to the consideration of our Protestant brethren of the empire at large whether the discussions of state policy in our senate are likely to receive any accession of temperate wisdom from measures which would admit to the national councils the leaders of what calls itself the Catholic Board.

Resolved, That an humble Address, be presented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and Petitions to both Houses of Parliament, requesting that they will be pleased to refuse the prayer of the Roman Catholic Petition, and that they will discourage all applications of a similar nature at a time which calls for all the energies of his Majesty's Ministers, and all the deliberative wisdom of Parliament to maintain the arduous conflict with our enemies in which this king- dom is at present engaged.

Resolved, That these our Resolutions be transmit- ted to our Representatives in Parliament for the pur- pose of strengthening the expressions of those senti- ments which we know they entertain by the sanction of their concurrence with those of the Loyal Protest- ant Inhabitants of the County of Fermanagh.

Resolved, That a Committee, consisting of Edward Archdall, George Nixon, and Christopher L'Estrange Esqrs be appointed to prepare Addresses to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent and his Grace the Duke of Richmond, as also Petitions to both Houses of Parliament.

The Committee having brought up the Addresses & Petitions,

Resolved, That these be adopted as the Addresses and Petitions or the Protestant inhabitants of the County of Fermanagh and that the Addresses, the Answers thereto, and these our Resolutions, be published in the Sun and Courier London papers, & in the Patriot, Correspondent, and Dublin Journal & Dublin papers, and also in the Erne Packet, Enniskil- len paper.

Resolved, That the Earl of Enniskillen be request- ed to present our Petition to the House of Lords, and Lieutenant-General Archdall that to the House of Commons.

JOHN AIKEN, Sheriff.

The High Sheriff having left the Chair, and the Earl of Enniskillen being called thereto. It was moved by George Nixon, Esq. and seconded by John Armstrong, Esq. and carried unanimously that the Thanks of this Meeting be presented to John Aiken, Esq. our worthy High Sheriff, for his readiness in convening the Protestant inhabitants of this county and for his proper conduct in the chair.

ENNISKILLEN.

FREE TRADE TO INDIA AND CHINA.

Committee-Room, Commercial Rooms,
Bristol, 10th Jan. 1813.

The Committee appointed by the Merchants, Tra- ders, and other Inhabitants of the City of Bristol, to oppose a Renewal of the East India Company's exclu- sive Privileges, having found it necessary (in com- pliance with the forms of Parliament) that NEW PE- TITIONS should be presented to both Houses in the present Session,—Do HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that such PETITIONS are prepared, and will remain for SIGNA- TURE at the COMMERCIAL ROOMS.

The Committee feel it unnecessary to strengthen this notification by any appeal to their Fellow-Citizens farther than to observe that

The alacrity and zeal with which the Citizens of Bristol came forward during the very infancy of this im- portant question, have in a great degree produced that deliberate investigation and discussion, by which the eyes of the British Government and Nation are to length opened to the glaring impolicy of this last remnant of commercial misgovernment and oppres- sion.

If any thing had been wanting to inform the minds and to excite the feelings of an intelligent and high- minded people, it would have been found in the tone and temper of the Directors of the East India Com- pany and their advocates, as exhibited in the last pub- lished correspondence and debates thereupon, in which the inherent Rights and Privileges of the peo- ple of the United Kingdom are openly denied, and their merchantile character insulted in language as in- consistent with decorum and decency as with justice and truth.

MICHAEL CASTLE, Mayor,
Chairman.

MILITARY,

RECRUITING FROM GARRISON BATTALIONS.

To the Editor of the Pilot.

Sir,—I am much surprized at the temerity of your "Old Correspondent," in presuming to censure the the present regulations, respecting the recruiting for the line from garrison battalions, without first making himself well acquainted with the subject.

It would have been well if he had, before he pro- mulgated them, communicated to the proper authoriti- es for consideration and official adoption, if they should be approved, the regulations invented by him, and in- serted in your Paper of the 15th instant.

Let him, however, now transmit to these authorities those documents which he says are in his [illegible]ssion, proving that the system now acted upon i[illegible] busi- ness is inefficient and bad, in order that a[illegible] vesti- gation may be ordered into a matter of su[illegible] impor- tance to the nation.

A CONSTANT READER OF THE PILOT,
But not a very old Correspondent.
Guernsey, Jan. 21, 1813.

GENERAL ORDERS.

(Copy) "Horse-guards, Feb. 10, 1809.

"It being requisite that the rate of bounty granted to men serving in the garrison battalions, under the Reserve, and Additional Force Acts, on their extending their engagements, should be generally and clearly understood, his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief has been pleased to direct, that the same shall be promulgated to the army in General Orders.

"Men of the above descriptions who shall enter in- to the line for life, will, on their being approved as fit for active service, become entitled to a bounty of ten guineas, two guineas of which to be paid to them on being attested for the regiment whereof they have made choice, and the remainder on their joining the regiment, or at the army depot, as circumstances may render expedient, care having been taken as to their being properly supplied with necessaries.

"Men who shall extend their engagements into the line for seven years, are to receive a bounty of five guineas, to be apportioned in the sa[illegible] manner, as has been already specified with the regar[illegible] of the others.

"His Royal Highness the Comman[illegible] in Chief persuades himself that this encouragement will appear very liberal to the men themselves, when the nature of their present engagement is considered, and a compari- son is made with the bounty at present given to recruits for regular regiments of the line.

"In order to guard against any relaxation of disci- pline in the garrison battalions, his Royal Highness is pleased to direct, that the permission to volunteer in- to the line shall be limited to two periods in the year, viz. from the 25th to the 30th of June, and from the 25th to the 31st of December, inclusive; and com- manding Officers of garrison battalions are to trans- mit to the Adjutant-General returns of such men as extend their engagements at each of these periods, specifying the regiments of which they may make choice.

"Men who from temporary causes may have been transferred from regiments of the line to garrison bat- talions, are, when sufficiently recovered in health and strength for the active duties of their profession, to be replaced in the regiments from which they were re- moved: in which case his Royal Highness has directed that they shall be allowed a bounty of one guinea and a half, to enable them the equip themselves with necessaries.

"A special report of men of this description is to be made to the Adjutant-General, in order that the Com- mander in Chief's authority may be obtained for their being again transferred to their former regiments; and in this report the causes are to be stated on account of which such men were transferred to garrison battali- ons.

"By command of his Royal Highness the Comander in Chief, "HARRY CALVERT, Adj. General."

Mem.—The authenticity of the above order can be readily ascertained by a reference to the Adjutant- General's Office.

LONDON,—JANUARY 1, 1813.

The general rumour is, that Buonaparte is severely indisposed. How gloomy his mind is, how troubled with thick-coming fancies, we saw by his speeches to his obsequious senators and counsellors. That the shame, vexation, and defeat he has met with, his fatigue corpo- real as well as mental, should have operated on the frame of his body we cannot be surprised. He alludes to the prospect of his death, yet he relies on the continuation of his dynasty, and clings even to the love his flatterers tell him the people bear to the King of Rome, as if the people can love a being they never saw, or can care about an infant not yet out of his swad- dling clothes! To soothe him, his courtiers talk of binding themselves by an oath of fidelity to the boy, and he appears to derive some con- solation even from that; as if he were not sure that those who have broken their oath to the lawful Sovereign would have just as little hesi- tation in violating it to the brat of an usurper. We are told however not to derive any confident hopes from his late disgrace and humiliation, that he will rise greater and stronger from his fall. We do not believe it—we see nothing in the great man in his adversity—none of the features that distinguished a FREDERICK in his distresses. However defeated and disastrous, Frederick never ran away from his army to pro- vide for his personal safety—he never stole like a thief pursued by justice, thro' countries over which, but a few months before, he had marched with the pride and port of a demigod. He never shewed that insensibility to the suffer- ings of his troops which characterises Buona- parte. The moment the Corsican gets to Paris, he proves that it is his own personal power that engrosses his attention—A conspiracy against his dynasty occupies all his thoughts. He touches on the reverses of his Arms as a mere common event; speaks in his Bulletin of the loss of horses, guns, and stores, but not of men, not of the sick and wounded left behind, not of men perishing by fatigue and cold; not of the capture of Beauharnois', Ney's, and Davoust's divisions; these he did not even hint at. He deplores the fate of his horses,—but the mise- ries of his men wring not from him one expres- sion of sorrow. He inveighs against the Senators and Counsellors for not being ready to venture their lives for him, though, by deserting their sons and friends, and the whole army, he has proved that he will not venture his life for them!

FOURTH SUPPLEMENT TO THE
MADRAS COURIER.

Wednesday, July 7, 1813.

Anchored in the roads this morning, the Hon Company's ships Atlas, Captain C. Mayne, Bridgewater, Captain P. Hughes, Marquis of Wellington, Captain John Ward, Essex, Capt Richard Nesbitt, and Rose Capt. J. Sandiland, from Portsmouth the 29th January, and Cape of Good Hope, the 23d May.

PASSENGERS PER ESSEX.

Mrs. Keating and two children,—Mrs. Douglas and her son—Mrs James—Mrs. Darling—Rev. W. A. Keating—Mr. John Walcott—Mr. T. M. Claridge, Cadet Mr. George Biss, Cadet—Mr. T. Blechenden—Mr. Hugh Montgomery—Mr. Aldwell Taylor—Mr. John Gibson—164 Soldiers—10 Women—6 Children—and 28 Chinese.

PASSENGERS PER WELLINGTON.

Mrs. Mary Donorelley and child—Major Andrew—Mr. John Allen, Assistant surgeon—Mr. William Watson, Assistant surgeon Messrs. George Sandays, Charles Boldero, and John Henry Middleton, Cadets.

PASSENGERS PER BRIDGEWATER.

Mrs. Renny and child—Miss Chauvel—Miss Price—Major Fraser—Major Wahab and Major E. Pollock, Madras Establishment—Lieut. E. Derby, 22d Dragoons, Lieut. Hodgson, ditto—Cornet Bromarch, ditto—Cornet Gill, ditto—Cornet Boalth, do.—Ensign Church, Royal Scots—Ensign Whitaker, 31st Regt. Ensigns Hollohan, and Burke. 80th Regt.—Ensign Kennedy, 56 1 Regt.—Messr Climens Fett, Droz, and Adamson, Writers; Lieut Kelly, 80 h Regt. left sick at the Cape—Messrs. Jackson, Winnyates, Glenn, and P. H. Hughes, Cadets—Mr. Wahab—Mr. Enderby—Mr. Matherby—Mr Martin Ferns—Mr. James Reino—Peter Rose, a Native.

PASSENGERS PER ATLAS.

For Madras. Major De Morgan, Mr. Assistant Surgeon Crawford, Messrs. Purton and Harris, Cadets. Mistresses Nichols and daughter, M. Brackenbury and daughter, Miss Parry, Parsons and Harris,—For Bengal Mr. J. H Barlow writer.

PASSENGERS PER ROSE.

Mrs. Mary Clarke, Miss Theophila Gwatkin, Miss Helen Allan, Mr. Richard Clarke, Writer, Mr. William Mason, do. Captain C. Hopkinson, Artillery, Messrs. W. J. Wilkinson, and Alexander Ross, Cadets, and Mr. Thomas Fletcher.

FOR BENGAL.

Miss Helen M. Rae, Miss Jesse R. Quine, Captain A. M. Rowland, 17th Regt, N. I. Mr. J. M. Wilson, Assistant Surgeon, Hon'ble H A. Annesly, Writer, Mr. H. Blundell, ditto Messrs. C. H. Davidson, C. G. Dixon, William Conwell, J. Grave, and W. Jameson, Cadets.

It is with concern we announce the loss of His Majesty's Ship *Dadalus*, Capt. Maxwell, off the Basses. The Officers and Crew, we are happy to state, were saved by the Indiamen.

Before the fleet left the Cape, a ship arrived after a short passage, from Madeira, by whom they learnt, that the French were in full Retreat, if not actually *evacuated* Spain, and it was even said, that MARQUIS WELLINGTON had penetrated into FRANCE.

The RUSSIANS continued to advance, and had overun Prussia. BUONAPARTE whilst with his Guards being hard pressed by the Cossacks took refuge in a house, escaped by jumping out of a window. His guards were cut to pieces;—a Jew secreted the Emperor, and ten days after, Macdonald sent a large force in search of him, by whom he was found, and forwarded on his journey to Paris. The Jew received three millions of Francs, as a reward for his services.

Extract of a Letter from the Cape of Good Hope, dated 14th May"

"We have intelligence from England, to "the middle of February, confirming the de- "feat of Macdonald's army.

"The *Claudine* has sailed from hence to "touch at the Isle of France."

Extract of a Letter from Penang, of 4th June.

"The Asia, Captain Stewart, belonging to "Bombay foundered in a gale of wind on the "2d April, having about ten days before, "grounded in working out of Batavia bound "to Bombay—The Captain, Officers, Crew, "with Surgeon Bean, of the 59th Regt. had "previously taken to the boats, the Captain "being the last person who quitted the ship.

"On the 19th the Seacunnies, with 4 Malays, "and a Coffree, murdered in the most in- "human manner, in the long boat, the Capt. "1st and 2d Officer and Mr. Bean and threw "their bodies over board—

"They compelled the third Officer, when "they took from the Cutter to take charge of "the Long Boat, but luckily some of the "King of Quedah's Prows fell in with them off "P. Banton, and carried them to Quedah, "from whence they were sent here.—and have "since gone to Bengal, in the Matilda Trans- "port to be tried. The Seacunnies were Ma- "nilla men.

Java Government Gazette.

MAY 29, 1813.

By the arrival of a vessel from the Isle of France via Bencoolen, accounts have been received confirming the latest intelligence from the Russian armies.

A letter from the Cape dated the 3d January mentions this arrival, and we have the pleasure to add the following intelligence received through this channel with every appearance of its being authentic.

"A Squadron of 10 sail of the "line and some Frigates had arriv- "ed from England, fallen in with "the American Squadron under "the command of Commodore Ro- "gers, captured the whole without "firing a shot,—and carried them "into Halifax, 50 American pri- "vateers had also been destroyed."

WAR-OFFICE, JAN. 16, 1813.

Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, Lieutenant-General Arthur Marquess of Wellington, K. B. from the 53d Foot, to be Colonel vice General the Duke of Northumberland, who resigns.

33d Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant-General Sir John C. Sherbrooke, from the 68th Foot, to be Colonel, vice the Marquess of Wellington, appointed to the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards.

68th Ditto, Major-General Henry Warde, from the 1st Regiment of Foot Guards, to be Colonel, vice Sir John C. Sherbrooke, appointed to the command of the 33d Foot.

Office of Ordnance, Jan. 15.

Royal Regiment of Artillery, Second Captain A. Paul, vice Dodd, retired First Lieut H. G. Jackson to be Second Captain, vice Paul. Second Lieutenant E. Hodges to be First Lieutenant, vice Jackson.

Corps of Royal Artillery Drivers, First Lieut. M Jordan to be an Adjutant. W. Pilton, Gent to be a Quarter-Master.

Medical Establishment for the Military Department of the Ordnance, S. M'Culloch, Gent to be a Second Assistant Surgeon, vice Furlong, deceased.

FROM THE
LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

FOREIGN OFFICE, JAN. 19.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies, have been received by Viscount Castlereagh, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for foreign affairs, from Gen. Viscount Cathcart, K. T. his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of St. Petersburgh.

St Petersburgh, Dec 31, 1812.

MY LORD,—The military reports addressed to the Emperor at St. Petersburgh, & which followed his Imperial Majesty, are not yet returned to be made public; but I have now the honour to inclose herewith a translation of a journal of military operations from the 13th to the 25th inst. inclusive.—From these reports your Lordship will observe, that the pursuit from Wilna has been carried on in separate routes upon Kowno, by Counts Wittgenstein and Platoff. But the former having taken and destroyed many of the enemy in his line of march, had proceeded down to the Niemen to Younbourg, and thence towards Tilsit, which place his advanced guard had occupied before the 23d inst. Count Platoff found a considerable part of the remaining force of the enemy at Kowno; which force, I understand to have comprised conscripts and convalescents which had been stationed at that place and at Wilna. This corps made considerable resistance, but the Don Cossacks having passed the river on the ice, and got into the rear of the position, the enemy abandoned it in the night, with the loss of 21 prieces of cannon, and about 6000 prisoners.—The remains of this corps, being dispersed and pursued by the Cossacks, fled, partly in the direction of Tilsit, and partly in that of Wilcovitch, many of them being killed and taken in pursuit to the latter place. Admiral Tchichagoff had pursued in the direction of Ghezna, and by detachments had cleared both banks of the river; Gen. Lanskoy, with part of the advanced guard, having marched upon Colvary and Wilcovitch, to connect with Gen. Platoff upon Gumbinnin. Gen. Tormazoff, with the column which had been led by the Field Marshal in person, was moving upon Grodno, and your Lordship will observe, that Count Ogsroffsky had, by his detachment, taken possession of that place, in which Col Davidoff had established himself on the 20th inst. The Austrains had detached towards Grodno, but retired every where on the advance of the Russian troops, and one Russian detachment was ordered to move upon Bialystock. Lieut.-Gen. Baron Sachen was following the retreat of the principal Austrian corps through Piosk and Slonim, and expected to be at Rugana on the 24th. The corps lately under Gen. Eartle, was commanded by Gen Toutschcoff, to which another detachment has been joined, having passed through Minsk, was on the 21st at Caudanoff, on the road from the latter place to Slonim. All the towns upon the right bank of the Niemen appeared to be full of magazines, and the country on the left bank is full of resources. His Imperial Majesty has invested the Field Marshal with the Grand Cross of St. George, and was present at a ball given by the Field Marshal, in celebration of his Imperial Majesty's birth-day. The prisoners of war that have been forwarded into the different Governments, since the battle of Borodino, are stated to exceed 150,000 men; many of these may have become the victims of climate and fatigue, but his Imperial Majesty has directed every possible care and attention to be shewn to them.—I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CATHCART.

Continuation of the Journal of Military Operations, from the 13th to the 19th of December.

DEC. 13.—Gen. Tormasoff reports on the 11th, that the different parties, detached by the Aide-de-Camp Gen. Wasiltchicoff had discovered at Bielieza an Austrian corps of 3000 men, whose advanced posts of cavalry occupied Novogrodeck and Gavion; but that a detachment of the enemy, who were retreating with rapidity, had been defeated by the Cossacks, under the Aide-de-Camp Gen. Count Oscharoffsky.

DEC. 14—Major Gen. Toutschkoff arrived on the 10th, with his corps at Minsk, and immediately sent two regiments of Cossacks, under the command of Col. Grekoff, towards Novoswerschena, in search of the enemy, and in order to form a communication with the detachment under Count Oscharoffsky.

DEC. 15—Count Oscaroffsky reports, on the 14th, that he entered on the 13th inst with his detachment into the town of Lida, having pushed his advanced posts even as far as under the walls of Bielieza; but having been informed that the Austrian troops had quitted that place, and had moved towards Grodno, he immediately ordered two regiments of Cossacks, under the command of Col. Andrainoff, to occupy it, and to send parties on the roads to Grodno and to Slonim.

DEC. 16.—He also reports on the 15th, that the Austrian Gen. Moore, was, on the 14th, with his detachment at Ronschany, and that being watched by the Cossacks, he was continuing his march towards Grodno.

DEC. 17—Gen. Count Platoff reports, on the 15th, that continuing to pursue the enemy closely, he arrived on the 11th of this month, at 10 o'clock in the morning, at Kowno; and that the enemy united with the troops in the town, which was surrounded with entrenchments, having redoubts upon its heights, maintained and defended himself with obstinacy, opening at the same time a very conssderable fire. The cannonade continued till dark. In the mean time, Count Platoff ordered his regiments of Don Cossacks to pass the Niemen upon the ice, to menace the enemy upon the left bank of the river, and to force him, by that means, either to abandon the town as quick as possible, or to surrender. Towards night, two columns, one after the other, made a sortie from the town, but they had hardly passed the river, when the Cossacks vigorously attacked them with their pikes, and dispersed them, leaving a considerable number killed on the spot. One party of them fled along the river towards Tilsit, another took the road to Wilkowisk, being pursued by the *elite* of the Cossacks. Among the killed was found a General of rank, as was proved by his being decorated with the chief Order of the Legion of Honour. Many say, that it was Marshal Ney, as commander of these troops. In the attack Major Karatschkowitsch took a *hausse col*, two standards were also taken. At the capture of Kowno were made prisoners 30 Staff, and other officers, and above 500 privates, without reckoning the invalids that that were found in the hospitals. During the pursuit of the enemy for three days, and upon his defeat on the Niemen, 5000 were made prisoners, amongst whom were two Colonels, and above 160 Staff and other officers, and 21 pieces of cannon, were taken.

Even in this town were found 778 artillery tumbrils complete, and with all their ammunition, and in the magazines 3000 tschetwert of rye and corn. Major-Gen. Toutschkoff reports, that having united his corps with the detachment of Col. Knorring, he will quit Minsk on the 13th of this month to go to Novoswerschenne. Gen. Tormasoff reports on the 13th, that the 4th, 6th, and 8th corps, and the van-guard of the Aide-de-Camp Gen. Wasiltschikoff, took up their cantonments in the districts of Wilna, Lida, Oschoniani, and Wilkomirsk, having stationed the advanced posts of cavalry of the latter place, at the village of Bocksti, upon the Berezena, and at Doudi, as well as strong picquets of Cossacks at Nikolaeff, upon the Niemen—To day the regiments of horse guards, and the *chevalier gardes*, as well as the regiments of infantry, have entered Wilna, under the command of his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine. In defiling before the Field Marshal Gen. Prince de Smolensko, each man expressed his joy by three hurrahs. All the troops of the guards have taken up their quarters in the town and in the suburbs, as well as their cantonments in the neighbourhood.

DEC. 18.—The head-quarters of the Field-Marshal at Wilna.

Journal of the Military Operations from the 19th to the 25th of Dec. 1812.

DEC. 19.—The Aide-de-Camp, Gen. Wasiltschikoff, arrived to-day, with his detachment, at Mosty.

DEC. 20.—The Lieut. Gen. Schepeleff reports, that on the 10th of December he detached 1000 men of the militia of Kulouga, to Bobrousk. The Aide-de-Camp, Gene. Count Oscharoffsky, reports on the 19th of December, that Major Schamscheff, whom he had sent with a regiment of Cossacks to Lomna, having learnt that a party of Russian prisoners, under an Austrian escort were on the Grodno road, immediately detached l'Esaoul Morkow, with a party of Cossacks, who, having overtaken the enemy at ten wersts from Grodno, attacked him and delivered the prisoners, viz. four officers, five Sub-officers, and 42 soldiers, and also took from him one officer of *Gens d' Armes* and 100 soldiers. He further states, that he had ordered his detachment, consisting of the 19th regiment of chasseurs, the hussars of Mariempol, and a company of flying artillery, to advance to Grodno, in order to repose, after its long and fatiguing marches; and that he was himself going with the Cossacks to Bailystock.

DEC. 21.—Major Gen. Toutschkoff arrived with his corps, the detachment of Col. Knorring having been added to it at Kaidanow, on the 2d. Colonel Grekoff, being with two regiments of Cossacks at Holbzach, made prisoners, by a party which he had detached, four men of an enemy's parole of the Hussars of Keimmeyer.

DEC. 22.—Lieut. Gen. Sachen reports, on the 12th of December, that he should march, on the 13th of December, with his corps to Pinsk, from thence to Slonim; and that, after the battles which took place on the 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th, at Gornostaiz and Wilkowisk, his right flank occupied Kowle and Kolka, and his left flank Louhomle.

Admiral Tschichagoff reports, on the 18th, that he is arrived with his army at Jesno, and Major Gen. Landskoy, whom he had sent with a detachment of light troops from Jesno to Prenn, fell in with the enemy at this place, attackd him on two sides, repulsed him, and made prisoners five officers and 130 soldiers. Another party under the orders of Lieut.-Col. Danizoff, having been detached along the right bank of the Niemen, attacked the enemy near Ponny, with the bayonet, and made 217 prisoners. This same party having afterwads passed the Niemen, occupied the position of Balherschick. In the mean time Major General Landskoy opened the road to Wilkovich, in order to establish a communication with the troops of Gen. Platoff, at Keiwary, & entirely cleared the country of the enemy between the frontier and the line marked. In these operations he made 14 officers and 630 soldiers prisoners. The partizan Col. Davidoff, reports on the 21st of December, that on the 20th he occupied the city of Grodno, and found there the enemy's magazine and hospitals, of which he will send a detailed report; that he likewise found a magazine at Meretech, and he left it under the protection of the Moscow regiment of dragoons, which had just arrived there. The Austrian Gen. Froelich, who occupied Grodno retired. Gen. Count Wittgenstein reports on the 21st, that the Aide-de-camp Gen. Gotenistschoff Kutousoff, in pursuing the enemy from Wilna to several miles beyond Kowno, made prisoners 169 staff and other officers, and 1070 soldiers, and one colour; and that on the 17th, a party of his detachment, going to Furburg, overtook a small column of the enemy, completely defeated, and took one staff officer, several superior officers, and 200 men prisoners. This detachment afterwards occupied the town of Fauburg. The Colonel of the Guards Souchosaneff, have been detached from the advanced guard of Major-Gen. Diebitsch, found some small magazines at Kaidanow and Darkoff, took several prisoners, and one hospital with 80 sick. Another party, under the orders of the Lieut.-Colonel of Artillery, Kostomaroff, discovered the enemy on the evening, made prisoners two officers and 30 soldiers, and also took 200 new muskets. His Imperial Majesty arrived this day, in good health, at his Army at Wilna.

DEC. 23.—Gen. Platoff reports on the 21st, that since his report of the capture of Kowno, several magazines have been discovered, and 170 tunnelets of brandy; that 30,000 new muskets with bayonets were found in one of their churches; and that a like number had been burnt at the arsenal, of which nothing remained but the iron.

DEC. 24.—Gen. Platoff also reports, on the 23d, that 200 ba[illegible] [illegible]c. 500 of oats, and 50 quin-

[illegible] of hay, were found at Kalwary, and 500 muids of flour, and 200 of flour, at Wilkovich. The inhabitants of the neighbourhood had also engaged to furnish rations every three days, of bread and grain for 50,000 men, and also oats and hay for 15,000 horses. They were ordered to provide the quantity for the use of the enemy, and they now voluntarily offer to supply our troops with it. During the pursuit from the passage of the Niemen to Wilkovich, the enemy has lost, independent of the privates, of which 1000 are brought in, more than 200 officers, and four pieces of cannon. Gen. Wittgenstein reports on the 23d, that the detachment of Lieut.-Col. Tetenborn, sent by the Aide-de-camp Gen. Golenistcheff Kutusoff, fell in with two squadrons of Prussian hussars before Tilsit, immediately repulsed them, and pursued them through the town, and a mile beyond. The enemy lost 100 men in prisoners, and one cannon was taken at the village of Dobrow[illegible]. Considerable magazines were found at Tilsit and [illegible]agoit. Lieut.-Gen. Sacken reports, on the 21st that he is passing with his corps by Slonim and Pinsky and [illegible] to arrive at Roschany on the 24th. Head-quarters at Wilna.

[illegible] of Captures made by the Russians up to the 20th December.

Up to the 20th December were taken, 33 Generals, [illegible] officers 123,000 non-commissioned officers and soldiers, 746 pieces of cannon.

From the 20th to the 25th of December, 1 General, [illegible] officers, 9,744 non-commissioned officers and soldiers, 188 pieces of cannon.

Besides these were taken at Wilna, 7 Generals, 242 officers, 14,756 non-commissioned officers and soldiers, [illegible] pieces of cannon.

TOTAL.—41 Generals, 1,298 officers, 167,510 non-commissioned officers and [illegible], 1,131 pieces of cannon.

St. Petersburgh, Dec. 31, 1812.

MY LORD,—It is with deep affliction that I am to announce to your Lordship the death of the Earl of Tyrconnel. His Lordship served with the army under Admiral Tchichagoff, and his zeal and desire to see every transaction of that army led him to expose himself to cold and fatigue beyond his strength, especially during the pursuit of the French from the Berezina to Wilna. It appears that a pulmonic complaint had already made a considerable progress, and these exertions brought on the fatal effects of that disease with great rapidity. He first stated himself to be ill on the 11th of December, the day of his arrival at Wilna, where he expired on the morning of the 20th of December. His Lordship had the best medical attendance, with every care and attention that could be procured. Field Marshal Prince Kutusoff Smolensko ordered all military honours to be paid to his remains, and has directed a monument to be erected in the church of the reformed religion. It is but justice to the memory of Lord Tyrconnel to say, that in every situation in which he has been placed since he has been employed under this embassy, he has conducted himself with the utmost zeal and propriety, and had gained the esteem of every body to whom he was known in Sweden and in Russia.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CATHCART.

Hampshire Courier.

LONDON,—JANUARY 20, 1812.

Accounts from Gottenburg have been received to the 15th inst. The information brought by the last mails, and which we partially communicated in our paper of last week, will be found in our last page. The victorious Russian armies have succeeded in effecting the total destruction of the French grand army, the remains of which, by accounts received from Konisberg, by the way of Germany, appear to be about "70 Generals, "20 Colonels, and about 1000 other officers; "without troops, or hardly any, and who have "reached that capital, some on foot, some on "horseback, and all in the most wretched con"dition: the same accounts mention the arrival "Murat with two battalions of French guards, "containing only two companies of 150 men "each."

BONAPARTE in his last bulletin gave us an account of the passage of the Berezyna, which the Russians state, cost the French upwards of 20,000 men in killed, wounded, drowned, and prisoners.—After crossing this river, it appears he shaped his course towards Vileika. The Russian corps stuck very close to him in his retreat; the light troops had even got before him, but not in sufficient force to stop him. In consequence of some flank attacks he altered his course, and arrived at Molodetchno, from whence his last bulletin is dated. On the evening of the 5th, he reached the town of Oschmiany, and with 1000 horse and nine battalions of infantry, was preparing quarters for the night.—The infantry had already piled their arms, when the place was attacked by the Russians, under the command of Partizan Sesslavin; the Commandant's guard was cut to pieces, the magazines were at the same moment set on fire by shells; the French fled in confusion to the outside of the town, and Bonaparte having been informed of his danger, changed his dress, and fled at full gallop towards Wilna.

The Russians entered Wilna on the 11th December, and found very considerable magazines there. They afterwards attacked the French retreating army, in their retreat towards Kowno, and took from them about 10,000 men, besides 5000 sick that were found in the hospitals. They entered Memel on the 27th December.

The Emperor ALEXANDER has issued a proclamation dated December 12th, calling out a new levy of eight men in 500, this it is calculated will produce 300,000.—He is arrived at Konigsberg, of which the Russians have taken possession. A proclamation has been published, in the name of the Emperor, by the Prince of Smolensko, addressed to the people of Germany, and to the King of Prussia, declaratory of his anxiety to restore the equilibrium of Europe, and all the lustre and extent of dominion to the throne of Frederick the Second.

Private letters state; that the King of Prussia has retired from Berlin, it is supposed towards France; and that Mc. DONALD has surrendered to the Russians, on the banks of the Pregel. MURAT has left Konigsberg [illegible] that with the remains of his ar[illegible] [illegible]on Dantzic.

The advance of the Russian army towards Prussia, he caused considerable sensation in that devoted country. At the Theatre of Berlin the people cried out "*Long live the Emperor Alexander of Russia.*" The King who was present ordered silence, but in vain. Gen. D'YORK has concluded an armistic with the Russians, and agreed that the Prussian troops shall not serve during the war.

A number of observations occur to the mind at this succession of important events, which our limits forbid us to detail. A strong and rational hope of the approaching deliverance of the Continent of Europe, cannot but be a general feeling amongst those who wish to see order and civilization restored to the degraded powers of Europe. The resentment manifested in Prussia against the French, will, it is to be hoped, soon spread throughout all the north of Germany.—Silesia is said to have discovered, already, a strong spirit of discontent. The spirit of SCHILL is still alive in that province. On the approach of the Russian armies, this feeling will no doubt be generally diffused throughout the territories of the German Confederation. The potent spell that has kept it so long in terror, is beginning to dissolve: the invincible army, the conquerors of Austria—of Prussia—of Russia are no more; and it will be a work of some years to collect, and to organize another army of the same character and strength, and capable of inspiring the same degree of apprehension in the minds of the enemies of BONAPARTE.

PORTSMOUTH.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1813.

The Admiralty are sending out all the largest brigs to the West Indies that can be spared, to look after the American privateers which are annoying our trade very much there.

RAZEES.—The Culloden, of 74 guns at Plymouth, was taken into the stern-dock in the yard, on Monday last, for the purpose of being cut down, but not to the size of a frigate, as in the case of the Indefatigable: she is to have her quarter-deck and forecastle taken away, but will retain her upper deck, which will be flush fore and aft. It is considered by the Navy Board, that even thus partially cut down she will be no more than a match for the three heavy American frigates, which, by carrying guns on their gangways, have in effect two complete decks. Indeed a 74-gun ship, even of the largest class, would, if cut down to a frigate (razee), be inferior to a regularly-built frigate of 38 guns.—The following short statement will corroborate this:—

A 64-gun ship [illegible] side of her gun deck 13 guns.
A 74 ditto (second class), ditto, 14 guns.
Ditto (first class), ditto, 15 guns.
A 38 gun frigate, of the class of the *Macedonian*, 15 guns.
Ditto of the class of the *Acasta*, 16 guns.
President, United States, and *Constitution*, 16 guns.

hence it appears, that a 74 gun ship, even of the largest class, would be numerically inferior in guns to a regularly-built frigate of the 38 gun class. The only superiority a razee has, is, the being enabled to carry heavier metal than the frigates of 38 guns; but she will carry one gun less. The Indefatigable at this port (razee), was cut down from a 64, and carries three guns less on each side than the Acasta, President, United States, and Constitution, and would not be a match for either of them. The Board have, therefore, acted properly in ordering the Culloden to lose only her quarter-deck and forecastle; and, it is said that the Triumph, of 74 guns, at Plymouth, is to undergo a like change.

PROMOTIONS.

Lieut. Loch, acting in the Rover, to the rank of Commander.

Mr. Lowe, Mr. H. Collins, and Mr. Smithwick, Midshipmen, to the rank of Lieutenant.

Mr. Goodridge, to be Purser of San Ysidro.

APPOINTMENTS.

Capt. Stanfell, from the Druid to the Cossack.
Capt. King, from the Cossack to the Druid.
Capt. Robert Jackson, to the Queen Charlotte.
Capt. Wesley, to the Epervier.
Lieut. N. T. France, to the Impress Service, North-shields.
Lieut. Pengelly, to the San Josef.
Lieut. Hoskins, to the San Juan.
Lieut. H. Hayes, to the Waiting, schooner.
Lieut. Oliver, to the Ville de Paris.
Lieut. Price, to the Vengeur.
Mr. Caizer, Master, to the Forrester.
Mr. Craul, Master, to the Venerable.

Rear Admiral Foote, has shifted his flag to the Puissant, until the arrival of the San Josef, to take him to the Mediterranean.

The Aboukir, Capt. Thomas Browne, and Partridge, Capt. Adye, sailed on Tuesday, with the transports and trade for Portugal, Spain, and the Mediterranean; the Spitfire, Capt. Ellis, accompanies them as far as Corunna, and returns to Spithead.

The Vengeur, Capt. T. Dundas, Argo, Capt. Quinton, Vautour, Capt. Lawless, and Espeigle, Capt. Taylor, sailed yesterday with the trade under convoy for the West Indies; will remain at Jamaica to receive the flag of Vice Admiral Stirling, and the Vengeur, Vautour, and Espeigle, we understand her to go on to the Coast of America.

The Cressy, Capt. Dashwood, Barrossa, Capt. Shirreff, and Satellite, Capt. Porteus, sailed on Sunday for Cork, to take charge of the convoy assembled there, and protect the same to the West Indies; after which they will proceed to the Coast of America.

The Princess Caroline, Capt. Downman, and Defiance, Capt. Raggett, are going to the Downs to strengthen the squadron under the command of Admiral Young.

The Cossack, has been ordered to proceed from Gibraltar to the West Indies.

The Censor, gun brig, said to have been lost with the whole of her crew, is safe in Wingo Sound.

A Letter from the Acteon sloop of war, in the Baltic, says—"We are lying here (off Gottenburgh) with the Rose sloop of war. The greatest animation prevails here, on account of the successes of the Russians. The Cossacks have cut off the ears of no small number of the French, and disabled them in their right arms, and then told them to make the best of their way home, and not fear the Conscription."

Letters from Guernsey state, that Mr. Harman, first Lieutenant of the Albicore, sloop of war, was killed, and several of the crew wounded, in consequence of the shots which that vessel lately exchanged with one of the French frigates that recently escaped.

The 2d battalion of Royal Marines, Major Malcolm, has marched from Frankfort barracks, Plymouth, and embarked for Berry-head barracks, Torbay, there to remain till the spring. The 1st battalion under Major Williams, is expected to occupy Frankfort barracks till the spring, when both battalions, with four companies of the Royal Marine Artillery, are expected to embark for the Lakes of Canada.

Le Chevalier de Loazsel Larroliere Chambellan de sa Majeste Le Roy de Prusse arrived at Gosport on Monday, from London; he is going to France in a cartel, and is to be landed at Morlaix.

We have received the following copy of a Letter, detailing the action of his Majesty's Ship Arrow, with La Deligent, a French privateer.

His Majesty's Ship Arrow, Basque Roads, Dec. 30.

SIR,—In obedience to your orders to rejoin you from the squadron off Bourdeaux, on the morning of the 24th instant, Chasseron light-house bearing E. by N. 14 miles, I observed a large armed brig to windward, to which I immediately gave chase; during the night we unfortunately lost sight of her, from thick hazy weather; supposing her intentions were for the Pertuis Breton, I kept the Arrow in a position to intercept her; at day-light seeing nothing of her, induced me to make Isle Dieu, in weathering which about three quarters of a mile, we had the satisfaction to see her at 10 A.M. on the 25th, N. W. of that Island, 10. 30. I bore up under all sail in chase of her, both steering towards Belisle, on nearing she she tened sail, at dark we again lost sight of her; I continued steering along Bellisle to the north end, about three quarters of a mile distance from the shore; not getting sight of her again at 1 P.M. I hauled to the S. E. under easy sail; on the 26th at 8. 30 A. M. had the satisfaction of again seeing her passing to windward [illegible] miles, Isle Dieu bearing then S. E. 8 miles; at 4 P. M. she hoisted French colours, endeavouring to seek protection under Isle Dieu, as if possible to evade us during the darkness of the night, and get into the river Loire, at the entrance of which I kept the Arrow in 5 and 7 fathoms water till day-light; not seeing her then I steered towards Isle Dieu. At 9. 30. A. M. on the 27th, saw her at anchor close to the harbour's mouth, with French ensign and pendant flying,—I stood close in, intending to attack her at anchor; receiving the fire from four different batteries and the brig, with little effect; the wind failing us nearly to a calm, obliged me to stand out, in hopes to decoy her from her present situation which we soon had the pleasure to observe.—We saw several boats pass and repass from the shore to the brig apparently full of men. At 11. 30. she weighed and made all sail in chase of us; I continued standing out, till I brought her a good distance from the shore, I then tacked and stood towards her, fully prepared,—12. 20. P. M. as we neared her I observed her top gallant, boats, and lower yards full of men, the brig was of the largest size, pierced for 22 guns, and has 20 mounted, this served more to heighten the spirits of the officers and little crew.—Both vessels shortened sail at one time, we received her with three cheers. At 12. 30. P. M. immediately commenced action on different tacks, the Arrow passing to windward of her about 20 yards to prevent her boarding us, for which she was well prepared; from the perfect satisfaction my officers and crew have repeatedly given me on former occasions, their animated, steady, and resolute behaviour on this, gave me full confidence to believe, that had she boarded us, she would have met with an equal reception, she had already bought by only 45 minutes experience.—She then hauled her colours down and ceased firing, I immediately tacked on her weather quarter to close, then about gun-shot from her.—The Arrow from light winds & her bad sailing was so long in stays, she availed herself of the favourable opportunity [illegible] hoisted her colours and renewed the action; which we returned double-fold, observing her to pump very much. From the quick and well directed fire of the Arrow, I attribute our little loss, having only one seaman killed (Edward Singcock; her fire was principally directed and confined to our sails, rigging, boats, &c. Unfortunately from her superior sailing, she soon shot a head of us; continuing a running sight till 5 P. M. at which time she tacked, passing to windward about half musket shot, both keeping a well directed fire.—At 6. 10. we tacked towards her, then within the entrance of the river Loire.—At 6. 30. and 7. 30. she tacked, passing to windward about the same distance, each exchanging several broadsides in passing. At 7. 40. from thick hazy weather and light winds we unfortunately lost sight of her, then in very shallow water, without a pilot on board, suggested to me the painful necessity, for the safety of his Majesty's schooner, to standing out at 8. S. The conduct of Mr. Blyth, Master: Mr. Kirby, and Mr. Callagan, midshipmen; the former's merit having passed my highest approbation, and that of the crew I have the honor to command, have all proved themselves worthy the profession they hold. By two American gentlemen I have on board, who knew the vessel, she proves to be Le Deligent, of 20 guns, and had on board, on her leaving America 110 or 120 men, French and Americans, commanded by Captain Grassin, a member of the Legion of Honour; this is the same brig that captured his Majesty's late brig Laura, of twelve 18-pounders, and a crew of 65 men. From the great number of men on board her I am convinced she must have had a considerable increase at Isle Dieu, and came out with a full determination to take us opposed to a force of twelve 12-pounder, and a crew of 55, officers and boys included.

To Pultney Malcolm, Esq. Commodore.

LONDON—JANUARY 22.

EAST INDIA CHARTER.

Yesterday a very numerous meeting, convened by advertisement, assembled at the Mansion-house. The Egyptian-hall was crowded. The LORD MAYOR took the chair a little after one o'clock, and opened the business by stating, that he was extremely happy to see so large and most respectable a meeting of persons in the metropolis, interested in the great question pending, at which he had the honour to preside, and who were assembled to support the rights and privileges of the city and port of London. They were to consider the proper means of resisting an attempt to divert the accustomed course of exports and imports between this country and India and China: an attempt which involved the interests of the city of London, and probably, very seriously, those of the country at large. He should first propose the reading of the advertisement by which they were called together, after which the Committee would bring forward to the consideration of the meeting the great and interesting object for which they were assembled. There was no doubt that a petition to the Legislature was the mode most likely to accomplish the end in view.

The Advertisement was read by Mr. Lavie.

At the LORD MAYOR's request, the proposed petition was also read.

Mr. HENRY SMITH then rose, and stated the great interest which numbers of individuals felt in the present question, the magnitude of warehouses erected in the city for the Indian trade, and the vital interests of the City and Company in continuing it in the port of London. Trade with India was first opened at the end of the 15th century, by individuals, and carried on with various success till Queen Elizabeth chartered the Company, which existed till 1553, in Oliver Cromwell's time; when it was taken away; but in 1657 a new Company was formed; an experiment of open trade had been made, an influx of goods had taken place, and the consequent evils at home had been sufficiently felt. The experiment was tried a second time in King William's reign, for two or three years, which occasioned much distress. A joint stock company was then founded, which still continued, and had proved to be for the benefit of the empire at large, both in resources of men, ships, and money. More than 30,000 persons were employed by the Company here, and treble that number, if we calculated the different trades-people, manufacturers, and artizans, benefitted by the Company. Probably more than 100,000 people would be thrown into distress by the effects of the measure proposed. [illegible] than to ascribe to the East India Company, the existing distresses of our manufacturers; for their distresses arose from far other causes,—such as the shutting up of the northern ports, and the state of affairs with America, who by her non-intercourse acts, &c. had been hostile to us long before the war commenced. Whatever might be the present state of trade, there was no doubt, that when peace arrived, trade would revert into its ancient and accustomed channels, and our manufactures become as prosperous as formerly. The introduction of Europeans into the East India territories was a very tender point. If adventurers and interlopers were permitted to go to various parts of the Asiatic possessions, we might expect the same scene acted over again which had been done in America. The minds of the natives, which were strongly prejudiced in favour of their ancient customs might be sadly disturbed where a population consisted of above 60 millions. Ought we for partial views to sacrifice the tranquillity of the East for a mere problematical benefit? Another consideration was that of the revenue derived from the East India commerce. If smuggling was encouraged by opening trade, the revenue would be greatly reduced. It now amounted to more than four millions, and should we risk so important a branch of this great concern? He should conclude with the sentiments of a popular writer, that he trusted Parliament would take a fair and enlarged view of all the grand interests connected with the question; that they would not gratify the interests of particular persons, nor suffer the East India Company to be despoiled of its property, the Crown of its revenue, and the nation of its freedom. Mr. Smith then moved the first Resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Bazett, who contended, that the trade should be confined to London, though greater facilities would be given to private trade than were given under the last Charter; not, however, extended in the way proposed, which would be productive of great evils.

After a few words from Mr. Waithman, all the resolutions were read; to be decided upon severally.

Mr. WAITHMAN said, he should not have risen on a matter of such magnitude, in its present imperfect state, had any other person offered himself, as he felt himself inadequate to the full consideration of the question. He hardly knew, under the terms of the advertisement, how to avail himself of the privilege of addressing the Meeting, which called together those only who were to oppose the measures about to be introduced into Parliament, and under which any body might, perhaps, be refused a hearing, who dared to offer sentiments not congenial with those of the proposers of the Meeting.

Mr. TWINING spoke to order, and requested that the advertisement might be read again, in consequence of the allusions of the last speaker. He should be sorry that this meeting should be charged with any illiberality. Those who did not approve the object of it, would not, of course, sign the resolutions in support of the petition. He must appeal against entering into long arguments and discussions of the general & involved matters of the question, which was not the object of the Meeting.

Mr. WAITHMAN contended he was right in his anticipations, and that the Lord Mayor could not consistently with his duty give up the Hall of the city's Mansion-house, for purposes in which the citizens of London at large were not concerned. *(Murmurs.)*

The LORD MAYOR justified himself, and hoped the worthy Member of the Corporation would not be offended at his requesting him to be as short as was convenient in the discussion into which he was entering, as there were many enlightened persons present who might also wish to speak.

Mr. WAITHMAN said that he should hold out against any interruptions. The hisses, indeed, afforded him considerable relief. If he said any thing very foolish, they would not hiss him; they only proceeded from apprehension of something better, and they hissed because they had no other reply. *(Murmurs, and hear.)* He hoped none would dictate to the Lord Mayor, who had indulged the Committee with the Corporation-hall in their Mansion-house, and to whom the question of order belonged. It was wrong to anticipate him, when it was not known what view of the matter he was going to take. *(Hear, and murmurs).*

Mr. ROWCROFT, to order, wished to explain himself as briefly as possible. They were met on a great reserioous question, in which there feelings and fears, their interests and opinions, were intemately concerned. The worthy Gentleman had had, and would have, a full; fair, and free, opportunity of discussion in the Common Council, as others had had, and would have, in the Court of Proprietors. Those who thought that the trade ought to be removed from London might convene their own meetings, severe their own interests, and state their own arguments. That was the most decorous and suitable, and the only practicable mode. Large and serious as the interests of the meeting were, they believed them to be the same as those of the nation at large, and supported them by a weight of calculation and argument. The present was the most numerous and extraordinary meeting he had ever seen, yet it was not suited for hearing and discussing all the arguments that might be suggested against their dear and valuable interests. *(Hear.)*

Mr WAITHMAN saw no excuse for this interruption.

Mr ROWCROFT hoped the Lord Mayor would prevent any interruption not suited to the object of the meeting. It might be useful to hear what could be said. The Mahometans of India, when they wished to indulge in the luxury of roast pork, called it beef, and—*(Much interruption here took place).*

Mr. FAVELL thought the cause for which they met might be hurt by not hearing what was to be said against it. He was desirous of courting objections, and would not have it said that they were afraid to hear them. *(Hear).*

Mr. WAITHMAN said, that if he were an enemy to the Company, he should have been delighted that no argument was suffered but on one side. The advertisement ought to have invited discussion, to consider whether the course recommended was right and proper to be taken. Ther was but one interest in the case. An individual like himself must, of course, wish to support the City's rights and privileges. He had endeavoured all he could to understand the question; and he wished to have all the facts before him, not to decide on *ex parte* evidence, but on the result of calm, dispassionate consideration. What weight would their petition have in Parliament, if it were the result of no examination, but of round assertions and of resolutions just the same as those passed in various other places! It was asserted, that the whole trade of India and China, the military, civil, and commercial establishments, were to be taken away,—was that the case? If he consulted his own private interests, and that any of these assertions were true, he should join the popular clamour now raised. Above a year ago he was solicited to take that part in the Common Council, to which he was even invited by advantages of a political nature. *(Hear.)* He must be a bold man who would say he well understood this complicated & involved question, and was master of all its points. Though it might certainly be convenient to some, he should never attack Ministers but on fair and liberal grounds, on measures which he thought deserved opposition and reprobation. The first resolution he viewed as merely declaratory of the state of the Company, its trade, warehouses, persons employed, &c. *(Here the Lord Mayor spoke to order).* Mr. W. Proceeded. The best mode was to look at the whole of the Resolutions. First, it was said that 18,000 people were employed, then 30,000, now, much more. He had no final opinion to offer on the subject, nor did he then mean to attempt giving one. Though great sums were spent on publications by the Company, he had not received one paper of the subject from the opposite quarter. He might, therefore, as far as his information went, incline to the Company. He desired, however, to know, why all the other evils, to which he had alluded, were necessarily to follow an extension of the trade to the outports. The advocates of the Company injured their cause by trying at too much. The absurdity of their assertions rendered many doubtful even of all that which might be proved strictly true. He must remain undecided, and open to conviction, till he procured better materials for judging. As to the revenue, Ministers would take care of that. He never knew my Ministers very deficient on that score. He only wished they would take better care of it after they got it. If it were likely to fail, they would take care to secure it. *(Murmurs. Question! Question!!)* He was not displeased at these interruptions. *(Hissing.)*

The LORD MAYOR hoped the worthy Gentleman would confine himself as much as possible to the subject in question; and ordered the first Resolution to be read again.

Mr. WAITHMAN intended no personal reflections; but repeated, that it would have been improper to grant that Hall for and purpose to the exclusion of the Citizens at large. *(Hear.)* He would appeal to those who were Members of Parliament, whether the whole subject was not then under discussion. *(Sir Wm. C. [illegible] signified assent).* The question was simply, whether the Indian (not the China) trade should be opened to a certain number of the outports; and they were informed, that effectual provisions would be made in Parliament respecting the question of revenue. Would the opening of trade be so injurious to London as was stated, unaccompanied with any compensation to the nation at large? It appeared from the Company's documents, that the whole amount, for six years past, was ten millions, of which five and an half millions had been exported in bullion; and that the returns were eight millions. There was a great evident loss on the trade as carried on by the Company. They were referred to the opinions of Mr. Dundas, who was against throwing open the trade: but Mr. D. said in 1794, that no political writer had supposed the existence of an immense territory, governed by a commercial body, with the exclusive privileges of trade: yet he was unwilling to depart from a long established practice. He allowed that all writers, and all practice, was against it; yet he would not risk the advantages that existed. Yet opinions of this nature were now to be called wild schemes, and quixotic theories. If the exclusive privileges were beneficial formerly, yet look at the recent rapid accumulations of the Company's debts from 7 to 31 millions. Their debts increased; and it became necessary to give still farther facilities to commerce with this country. *(Murmers).* As for the many people dependent here on the Company, if it were true, he was sorry for it, as it must create an abhorrent and destructive influence, such as ought not to exist in a free State *(hear)*: but he did not believe the extent of the statements. How could all these people be dependent on a losing trade? There might be 18,000 persons benefitted by the Company, but not by the particular branch under consideration; not 10,000 could be so situated. Don't let the people's minds be run away with. If the Company said that the measure would be ruinous to their competitors, surely the Company itself would not be ruined by it. When we saw the great share of the trade held by the Americans, could we wish to injure our own shipping interest, by continuing to leave our trade in foreign hands? It staggered him excessively, to be told that he must set at defiance all the principles of Adam Smith, and the other able writers on political economy; and set up against them the principles of exclusive monopoly *(murmurs)*, and that the East India Company ought to carry on a losing trade after the experiments that had been made. But it was said, they were then to consider not the Company's, but the city of London's interests. Well, then, let the city of London consider it for themselves, and not agree to resolutions unfounded in fact. *(Murmurs).*

The LORD MAYOR spoke again to order.

Mr. WAITHMAN (after much opposition) stated, that he would stand there till that time next day, if they chose it. He had no objection to the Company's terrifying Ministers about the revenue, but he would say to his fellow-citizens, "Pause, consider, watch, & examine whether they tell you the truth." If monopoly were argued for, why not monopoly in the West Indies too! Different prices, it was said, would be produced at different sales; but was not competition the life and soul, and main spring, of trade and commerce? The Proprietors had their 10½ per cent. on their dividends: but the Directors' was to preserve the power and patronage of India, and for that object they could afford to carry on a losing trade. *(Hear.)* But Englishmen would not endure to hear, that for such a purpose their trade should be suffered to go into the hands of foreigners. *(Hear).* He had dealt for 27 years in Indian commodities from Glasgow to the Land's end. He might lose part of his profits, if the assertion made were well founded. The point was, whether any sacrifice would be made, by agreeing to the proposed measure:—whether, in fact, there would not be more trade in the port of London than at present? With respect to piece goods, the trade could not be removed from the capital, for the consumption was almost all confined to it. They had been eclipsed by the superior cheapness of the British manufactures: but the piece goods still sold in London could not be sold at the other markets. Three fourths of them at present are re-exported: some quantity might perhaps be so from the out-ports, but the home market must remain in the metropolis. When the Company talked of the number of dyers and other tradesmen entirely dependent upon the continuance of their monopoly, he must allow that this would be a strong case if they could prove it. The East-India Company appeared to him a great excrescence on the body politic; it might be dangerous, indeed, to cut it off, but that was no reason why this great monopoly should not be carefully examined, and that we should not consider whether the evils naturally attending on monopoly should not be, in some degree, removed, or at least palliated. The East-India Company appeared to be much alarmed at losing a small portion of that trade which they themselves described as a losing one. This, at first sight, appeared to be a fear of a very extraordinary nature. The fact was, that this was a question, not only of the greatest magnitude and importance, but of a nature so complicated, that it was by no means generally understood. It acquired a great deal of acquaintance with the history of India, the habits of the people of that country, and many other considerations of that nature, to form any thing like a correct opinion upon the subject. The information which he conceived necessary for the proper understanding the question, could not be had until there should have been a Parliamentary discussion of the subject; and therefore he thought it better to delay the pronouncing any decisive opinion, until such a discussion should have taken place. He thought that the citizens of London should hold their minds open to conviction on this subject, and not take it for granted that the measures proposed by Ministers would necessarily produce the effect of sweeping away the East-India Company, & carrying away all the trade from the port of London. He did not recollect; that on former occasions, those Gentlemen were so very anxious about the chartered rights of the City, or the trade of its port. When the trade was about to be removed from the City of London to the Isle of Dogs, no clamour was then set up about the port of London, or the chartered rights of the city. It was extraordinary to see how many meetings those Gentlemen now convened, in which there was to be no discussion at all of the subject, & in which every man was attempted to be silenced who expressed an opinion contrary to that of the parties who convened to the meeting. It appeared to him, that the rights, of which the East India Company talked so much, were now worn out; that their lease was expired; and that it came fairly before the consideration of Parliament, whether, in case of a renewal of the lease, somme degree of participation ought not to be afforded to the country at large in this trade to India, which to the Company had been hitherto a losing trade. He wished that the Citizens of London should not be carried away by the statements which had been made by the Company, but suspend their opinion on the subject until they had better means of judging.—[Mr. Waithman was here interrupted by clamours of disapprobation, from one part of the audience, which was answered by applause from another part.—Mr. ROWCROFT attempted to speak to order, but could not obtain a hearing.—Mr. W. frequently endeavoured to resume his address, but was interrupted by fresh clamours. At length, by perseverance he obtained a hearing.]—They had heard the authority of Mr. Dundas, and other persons in favour of the monopoly; it was but fair that they should hear the authorities on the other side. Mr. Hastings, in writing on this subject, said expressly, "that the long possession of our sovereignty in Bengal, could by no means change his ideas respecting the contracted views of monopolies in general. Notwithstanding all the complaints he had heard about the incroachment of private traders, he was perfectly convinced that commerce could never flourish, unless when unrestricted and free." Mr. Rous, who had been for a long time resident in India, said, that it had been long his opinion, that the Company's claim of pre-emption throughout India should be opposed. Mr. Colebrooke (who possessed as accurate a knowledge of the subject as any man) gave his opinion, "that the unfettered enterprize of individuals would be capable of giving a great impulse to the trade between this country and Hindostan, and that through the medium of the private trade, Great Britain might become the general depot of this trade to the whole world." These authorities were entitled to great weight, and appeared to him decisive. It was impossible for him not to advert to the altered language of many Gentlemen respecting Parliament itself. It seemed now, that they thought that Parliament was not a body to whose wisdom and justice they might with confidence submit this great question, but that it was necessary that a clamour should be raised to intimidate Parliament. *(No, no, from many persons the object was only to petition Parliament).* He knew that the object was to petition, but for a simple petition it was not necessary to assert all those things which were stated in the resolutions, many of which appeared to him to be entirely unfounded in fact.

He had himself been accused as a Jacobin, and a person who wished to overturn all our establishments both in politics and religion, because he was sometimes supposed to speak lightly of the present state of our Representation in Parliament. He now could throw back this charge in the teeth of those who had formerly brought it against him, by saying, that now it was they who vilified the Parliament, and appeared to distrust the conduct of their wise, loyal, eloquent, and most courtier-like Representatives. Lord Buckinghamshire had said, that against the possible dangers stated by the Company, the wisdom of Parliament might find effective provision. Those who would not allow this, must evidently have a distrust of the wisdom of Parliament. He considered that this was a question which did not stand upon any general constitutional principles, but that it was more a question of facts and of evidence. If it was even a simple question about an income-tax, our worthy Representatives would not attempt to decide without hearing the arguments on both sides: but on this great question, the City Representatives had already decided and pledged themselves, without having heard all that could be said on the other side. He knew, indeed, that this cause would be powerfully supported in Parliament by all the weight, all the talent, and all the eloquence of the Representatives of the City. *(A laugh.)*. He fancied he saw one of them now rising in Parliament, and terrifying the poor Ministers into an ague fit. He would declare for himself, that he had read much, and considered deeply on this subject, and yet his mind was by no means made up upon it. If any body could shew, that the trade of London would suffer materially by proposed extension, he might consider it a duty to his own family, and to his fellow-citizens, to oppose it. If, however, it could not be shewn, that there would be any loss of trade, or at farthest, that the loss would only be very small, then he considered it his duty to consent to a small personal sacrifice for the general good of the empire. He wished that the citizens of London would not allow their minds to be carried away by clamour, or a mere general assertion that the trade of London would be ruined. He felt personally interested in the trade of London, and in that part which related to imports from India. He was nevertheless by no means convinced from any thing he had yet heard, that the trade of London would suffer by the measures proposed by Government, and was by no means satisfied that there would not be an extension instead of a diminution of it from the measures proposed. He concluded by moving an amendment, which was in substance, "that the meeting being impressed with the magnitude and importance of the question, deem it necessary, that it should be in possession of the proposals of Government, and of farther necessary information, before they could come to a positive opinion on the subject. At the same time, sensible of the importance of the question, they would give it the most watchful attention, with an anxious wish that the rights and interests of the of London might be protected, without any injury to the general good of the whole empire."

Mr. WAITHMAN, jun. seconded the amendment.

On the amendment being put,

Sir WM. CURTIS came forward, and said, that the worthy Gentleman had made some severe animadversions on the City Representatives, which appeared to call for one or two observations. He should not follow that Gentleman through the elaborate arguments which he had adduced on the present occasion, when no discussion was expected, and when, in the opinion of a great part of the Company, discussion was improper. He should say, however, for himself, that he was no enemy to the extension of the trade between England and India. He wished for that extension as much as any body; but he wished it to be confined to the port of London, and that this great metropolis should be the emporium of it. He saw no attempt to dictate to Parliament: but it was the right of every body to state their case respectfully to the Parliament, and then leave it to the wisdom and justice of the Legislature to decide upon it. He was, however, happy to hear the worthy Gentleman, for once, speak respectfully of Parliament, *(a laugh)*, and consider that the country might with confidence look to their decisions. He felt the same confidence in their decision, and was convinced that they would continue and confirm the privileges of the City of London, if they were found not inconsistent with the public good of the Empire. If there was any thing injurious in the monopoly of the Company, he trusted that it might be altered and amended, so as not to be injurious. He certainly did wish the benefits of the import trade to be confined as it had been for so many years, to the port of London.

The amendment of Mr. WAITHMAN was then negatived by a large majority, and the first resolution was agreed to.

The other Resolutions were then proposed separately by different Members of the Committee, and agreed to almost unanimously.

On the Resolution having been read, for requesting the support of the City Representatives.

Alderman COMBE did not profess to have made himself sufficiently master of the general question, but of this he was sure, that the removal of the trade from the port of London would throw a number of industrious Citizens out of employment. He there should pledge himself to oppose this part of the measure.

Sir JAMES SHAW felt this to be a subsect of the greatest importance. Wen he recollected, however, that nearly 100,000 Citizens were, either directly or indirectly, interested in the trade, as it was now conducted, and that many men's fortunes had prospects in life would be ruined by its removal, he must cordially support the objects of the petition which he had heard read.

Alderman ATKINS said, that his opinions and feelings upon the subject, were the same now that they had been last year, when he was Chairman of the Committee for considering the consequences of removing the trade from the port of London. In the high situation in which they had since placed him, as one of their Representatives, it would become his Parliamentary duty to support his former opinions, which, he was happy to see, coincided with those of so large and respectable a body of his fellow-citizens. He had given no pledge upon the general question: and although he had been present at different public meetings, he thought it would have been lowering the dignity which they had conferred on him as their Representatives, if he had so far *prejudged* the question, as it had been stated in another place for the extention of trade between this country and India, it would be ridiculous for him to say that he was not desirous. In any extensions, however, which might be proposed, he should fell it his duty to watch, with the most careful solicitude, over the rights and interests of the city and port of London, and not to consent that those benefits; which it had so long enjoyed, should be taken away from it, unless it could be most clearly proved, that the public good of the whole empire required the sacrifice.

On the Resolution of thanks to the Committee being read.

Mr. ROWCROFT justified the Committee from the charge of wishing generally to prevent discussion, although they conceived, that when there were so many other places proposed for discussing the general question, it might have been better, on the present occasion, to have forborn from any such discussion.

The resolution was then agreed to.

Thanks having been voted to the LORD MAYOR, for his urbanity and kindness in offering them the accommodation of the Egyptian Hall, and for his able and correct conduct in the chair.

The LORD MAYOR, in a short speech, returned thanks to the Meeting, for the honour they had so conferred upon him.

The Meeting then broke up, and the Petition was [illegible] of the persons present.

COMMON COUNCIL,

JANUARY 25.

EAST-INDIA CHARTER.

Mr. Favell commenced by expressing his surprise at the turn the debate took on the last discussion; particularly after the resolutions passed by the Court last May. No question could have less to do with the passions than the present: none was of more importance to them, or required a more impartial exercise of sober consideration, in order to come to a just understanding of it. He had taken as fair a view of it as he could; but he must confess, that only a year and an half ago, though he was an East India Proprietor, he should have been of a different opinion from that which he now conscientiously entertained. He was desirous that the subject should be fairly discussed; and he should have felt ashamed, if a most worthy citizen of London (Mr. Waithman) had been refused, the other day, in the Mansion-house, an opportunity of delivering his sentiments. So much had been said on this question, that there was little more to be offered, and nothing that was new. His friend on the right, (Mr. W.) stood on such high ground at all times, that he differed from him with regret. Sorry he should be if the Company's cause were unable to meet, not only the small shot fired against it, but also the battering-ram of his friend's argumentative powers. Yet, on one objection of his, he must observe, that he believed his worthy friend had, on other important occasions, made up his mind without waiting for discussions in Parliament. Perhaps his worthy Friend might have had a bad opinion of the old, and have a good opinion of the new Parliament, which was, as yet, untried. He (Mr F.) should believe the whole conduct of his life, were he to stand up the advocate for exclusive monopoly in a general sense. He was not surprised or hurt at a general prejudice against monopolies, and should feel the same, unless he were inclined otherwise by the fair balancing of argument. It was said that the Company's lease had expired; but certainly the origin of these charters was wise 2 or 300 years ago. If no such charter had existed, they would at this time have nothing to contend about. Such charters were of great importance to little traders just emerging out of the feudal system: such were the very charters of incorporation, by which, with exclusive limitations and restrictions, the charter of that City, among others, was granted, and grew, and flourished. The public should recollect the various combinations by which general benefits had been effectuated, though in modern times they had a right to look to many improvements. He liked first principles. In Parliamentary Reform, for instance, he looked to the vital principles of the Constitution. He agreed generally and theoretically with the Liverpool resolutions of 1792, that the Creator had made the earth, and that the general commerce and traffic ought to be free and mutual, as far as possible; but he saw nothing in that which touched this question, which was one of expediency. The Liverpool people made this declaration, while they were supporting the Slave Trade. In 1793, many restraints on India trade were removed; and the question now was, not whether the monopoly should be destroyed, but whether it should be extended to the out-ports. That 24 merchants should govern a vast empire of 60 millions of souls was a great phenomenon; and part of our Indian transactions made the tears of humanity fall: but the alterations had been great; and if they succeeded in putting an end to the bloody rites in India, they would still further merit the thanks of mankind. It did not signify much in what years the Company's gains or losses preponderated. At one time Mr. Fox was caricatured with showers of rupees falling on him; now it was said, the trade is a losing one and you ought to seize upon it. Policy was the only question. Look at the expenditure of the Company in the expedition to Egypt, and in other warlike attempts, not strictly belonging to their immediate interest, but by which they had supported the general public cause. Was it British gratitude, or British honesty, that would overlook these points? The Company, and the people who had devoted their lives to Indian affairs, stated the dangers of contraband trade. A man might dig close to another's house, and say he did not mean to injure its foundation; but he might go a little farther and upset it. Even in the Thames, with all precautions, smuggling was excessive. As to Government taking care of the revenue itself, he knew of no way but the creation of a new army of placemen and pensioners. Lord Buckinghamshire had clearly intimated the alternative of the possibility of the Government of India being taken into the hands of Government. Lord Bacon had said a child and a wise man would be equally strong in opinions, but different in reasons. Lord Buckinghamshire had given an opinion, but no reason. It should be remembered, that Ministers attempted to get the Indian army in 1808. What a tremendous power would Government possess if it gained all the Indian patronage? If property was to be represented, let them look at the immense property connected with the Company in and about the metropolis, which might, however, be all out-voted by the Cornish Boroughs. There was no deficiency in the importation of goods; but the nicest point was, how to keep up our dominions in the East, which was not to be done merely by an army of 140,000 men. Remember the recent dangers about wearing a turban, or some such thing. Mr. Hastings had said, that our empire had often vibrated on the edge of perdition; and that the thread was so fine, that the touch of chance might break it, or the breath of opinion dissolve it. Recollect, that the views of France were directed to the disturbance of our Oriental power. The soundest opinions were in the Company's favour. Should he see reason, he should not be ashamed to alter his opinions but he did not think that a British merchant or London citizen would be actuated by a mere view of his interest as an East-India Stockholder.

Alderman Birch observed, that the Court were the collective body of the traders and citizens of London, to whose interests a free trade, or a participation, was opposed. The scheme had a fair outside of liberality and generosity: but placed where they were by their fellow citizens, if they admitted such principles, they might soon shut their doors and go about their business. They were interested in the question, and they ought not to be ashamed of it; and he wished that part of the original resolutions, which stated their disinterestedness, to be omitted. Millions had been expended by the Company on warehouses and other important concerns, and the seat of their Government was in the city of London. To borrow a figure from the East, the Company are to the City like the great Banyan tree, whose branches descended and took fresh roots, and which flourished again till it formed of itself a species of forest, full of bloom, and verdure, and fruit, under which thousands took shelter and sustenance. Now it was proposed to lay the axe almost to the root, or to plant new shoots that would wither as soon as they came up from the earth. (Hear) Divide the trade, and they would weaken it. In practice, it was prosperity: in theory, it would be ruin. Experience was against experiment. Look at our proud River, with its immense forest of masts floating on its bosom, its innumerable vessels fraught with the merchandize of the globe: go down to the extent of the City's jurisdiction, and hear the gladdening echoes of cheerful labour resounding from shore to shore: and then ask the question, how much of this prosperity is owing,—how many of these labourers earn their bread from the East India Company?—(Hear, hear.) Was that proud River to be stripped of the ancient ensigns of her dignity? Were they ready step by step, to make it flow at Wapping, as clearly, & unincumbered, as it did at Westminster? Let them stop in limine all attempts against the prosperity of London.—(Hear.) Charters were most important; and every attempt to disturb them should be viewed with jealousy. The renewals of the East India Charter only strengthened the arguments on which they stood. All the Indian commerce centered in London, and it was its interest and duty to keep it there. Was all that capital, and labour and skill, had effected, to be transferred to other hands, and the old labourers turned out of the vineyard. Nothing should touch the Charter, except something flagrant had been committed, or some reasons of State necessity prevailed. If, when the West India Docks were proposed, a great alarm was felt about a removal from Thames-street three or four miles down the River, surely a much greater should be excited when so serious a calamity was meditated. (Hear.) Our institutions our protections to the natives, and all the benefits we conferred in India, was the work of the Company. Throw all open, and see what narrow-minded jealousies would be excited, what narrow-minded laws must be used, what distractions must ensue, till at last Government came, and said, "See how things are. There is a State necessity. Unless we take it all into our own hands, India is lost to England!" (Hear.)

Alderman Atkins spoke some time in a low tone of voice. He did not express a decided opinion on some points; he thought it right to petition Parliament, that nothing should be done which might affect the rights and interests of the citizens of London. The reasons of the city for objecting to an open trade were incontrovertible. The popular opinion was a delusion; and, if carried into effect, might ruin the trade of London as far as the East Indies were concerned. The worthy Alderman read a number of documents to illustrate his opinion; and seemed to wish a better understanding between the Company and Government.

Mr. S. Dixon viewed the speech of Alderman Birch as a mere appeal to the passions. *(No!)* There were two main points. The tonnage was limited, and neutrals took the benefit which should only be enjoyed by ourselves. He wished the resolutions to be confined to the protection of their own privileges and property. They seemed to him to have been drawn up out of doors. To many parts of them he could not agree. He would keep the monopoly with the Company; but if participation could be given to a limited extent, he thought it would be expedient. There were many restraints on persons who wished to adventure. He deprecated persons, lending their talents to carry a point, and making positive assertions as if they really knew the facts of the case from experience. (He Mr. D.) was perhaps often too forward in that Court *(hear, hear)*, but he never was so, he believed, but on subjects of which he had some knowledge. *(Hear)*. When their rights were attacked on the Dock Question they could scarcely get any body to support them, though many *poor* citizens of London had been almost reduced to starve by the scheme. The charter was renewable because it might stand in need of alteration, or repair, to suit the times. The Company ought not to be thrown out of their charter, as they had so greatly extended and improved the property they had the lease of. What he wanted done was, that equal benefit, at least, should be afforded to British subjects with those enjoyed by neutrals; that was all he wished. He could neither agree to the resolutions nor the amendment; and, therefore, if nothing else was proposed, must remain neuter, or go away. The Company's advocates, he thought, had not served its cause. They had intermingled its interest with their own. Ship-owners, Ship-chandlers, Proprietors, and Clerks, had all been studying their own interests, while they talked of the question of the Company's. It was not intended to throw open the trade, but only to make such an extension of it as might be practicable. He hoped Government and the Company would come, even yet, to a better understanding of the general interests.

Mr. Griffiths, in support of the Resolutions, quoted the opinion of the late Lord Melville, who, he said, was as far above the present Ministry in the knowledge of East India affairs, as St. Paul's was above a hog-stye. (Laugh.)

Mr. Jacks approved neither of the original motion nor of the amendment; he wished that there should be some alteration in the Resolutions.

Mr. Taddy supported the Resolutions, though, if required, he had no objection to their amendment.

Mr. Waithman observed, that it had been stated that Government wished to take the whole trade and administration of India into their own hands. He did not know that such was their intentions; at least, they had not avowed any such. In the correspondence between the Company and the Government, it appeared, that the Directors refused to accede to certain conditions in the renewal of their Charter; and Government then say, that if these conditions are refused, it will be the business of his Majesty's Ministers to see whether the affairs of India may not be difficulty administered. He protested against the manner in which the discussions on this subject had been hitherto, conducted; and said, that unless he had been a man of no ordinary nerve, he should himself, the other day, have been frightened from opposition. He was inclined to agree with the worthy Gentleman opposite, (Mr. Dixon), who had argued the matter not merely as a mercantile man, but as a politician and a philosopher. (A laugh). He objected to the Company trying to drag the City of London to be a party merely to their interests. It might be their interest to hold the opinions which they held; but he believed they were not the opinions of any other body of men in the kingdoms. The City of London should have a proper notion of its dignity, and act for itself; and not be set in motion by the East India Company, or any other society whatever. If it were true, as a worthy Alderman had poetically stated, that even the Thames were to be taken from London, and the City was to be a desert, he would then go all lengths with those who moved the Resolutions; but he had no certain proof that the event would be so; and he thought it indecent to join the cry which was raised against Ministers. We ought rather to wait till it was seen what measures Ministers would lay before Parliament, and if they should be found insufficient, then go up to Parliament and complain. A worthy Alderman had said a good deal about tonnage, and had argued from it, the little good likely to result from an extension of the private trade; on the contrary, it appeared that the private traders exported not quite 8th of the bullion, and about 1-3d of the goods, & brought back one-half of the imports; so that there was a gain of two millions to the private trader, while the Company sustained a loss of the same magnitude. It was said, that 100,000 persons were concerned with the East India Company. The imports were estimated at one mill[ion] let any Gentleman divide this sum among [that] number, and see what were the advantag[es to] each individual. One thing was certain, the consumption of piece-goods, as he stated on a former occasion, must be con[fined] to London. With respect to the revenu[e, he] thought that Court could not consistentl[y do] any thing upon such a subject: they di[d not] sit there as Legislators: it was their duty [on]ly to watch the proceedings of Parlia[ment.] The East India Directors pretend, tha[t the] ruin of the Constitution is likely to ensue [—] are the men of education, the great la[nded] proprietors of the kingdom, less likely to [see] or understand this part of the question [than] the Company? and yet we hear no compl[aints,] no petitions from them on the subject. [He] could not agree with the Resolutions prop[osed;] it had been said, that

"Great wits to madness nearly are alli[ed,]
"And then partitions do their parts devid[e;]"

and, indeed, he must say that the Resolu[tions] appeared to have been penned by his [worthy] friend in one of his maddest moments. [He] here commented at some length on the [reso]lutions, and objected to the perfect convi[ction] expressed in them, that certain results [were] sure to follow an extension of the trade.

Sir W. Curtis thought the last Speaker [like] a bad General, who recommended them [to lie] quiet and sleep on their posts when their [lines] were attacked. The City of London o[wed a] great deal to the East India Company; [the] monopoly was one beneficial to the cou[ntry;] and those Gentlemen who were advocates [for] free trade should recollect, that it was no[t pro]posed to abolish this monopoly, but mere[ly to] extend it to a few ports.

Mr. Vandercom thought the resolutions [fore]stalled all parliamentary discussion; and Ministers should not be dragooned into [a re]jection of their scheme. He should adop[t the] amendment, as he thought the resolutio[ns, in] their language, seemed to have been p[ut] into the Court, and not to be its sponta[neous] sentiments.

Mr. Domville said, it should be recol[lected] that Mr. Fox's Bill was carried in the [House] of Commons by a majority of 183.

Mr. Moore thought the East India Co[mpany] intended to scold the Ministers into co[mpli]ance. He should neither second the res[oluti]ons, nor the amendment.

Mr. Alderman Wood proposed that a [com]mittee should be appointed to frame res[oluti]ons.

Mr. Quin said, he had been accused of [rash]ness by his friend, who had himself bee[n ad]vancing some strange and extraordinary [doc]trines. He who had on all occasions bee[n the] loudest in the cry against reliance on P[arlia]ment, to day expressed the most implicit [con]fidence in their purity and wisdom: h[e who] had on all opportunities been the first t[o op]pose the worthy Gentleman opposite, h[ad to]day hailed him not merely as a mercanti[le per]soner, but as a politician, and a philos[opher.] (A laugh). They had all heard of the [weeping] and laughing philosophers, and now w[as to] be added to the list the doubting p[hiloso]pher. He thought it a monstrous do[ctrine] that the City should wait till the [House] of Commons had come to a decisi[on on] the subject. The City of London ha[d, on] former occasions, exerted themselves [with] success, and in particular against the sho[p tax.] Gentlemen on the other side had argued [as if the] monopoly was to be destroyed; this w[as not] the case: the monopoly was only to be [parti]ally extended. He concluded by assertin[g that] the resolutions were entirely the suggesti[ons of] his own mind.

Mr. Dixon and Mr. Waithman said [a few] words in explanation; after which the A[mend]ment was put, and negatived; being on[ly sup]ported by 12 persons.

Mr. Blundell then proposed a Commi[ttee to] frame resolutions, which was negatived [there] appearing only four or five in suppor[t.] The original resolutions were then pu[t and] carried.—Adjourned.

Some of the Morning Papers annou[nce that] the French Funds have risen five per ce[nt. The] fact may be so: but we cannot find t[his] stated in any of the French Papers we h[ave seen] or heard of. The last Papers, we saw, [stated] that the five per cents fell in one day fro[m] 75 and a few cents.

MADRAS,

PRINTED BY THOMAS LETCH[

We are happy to announce, that the Censor gun-brig, which was reported to be lost, with the whole of her crew, is safe in Wingoe sound.

Letters from Rio Janeiro of the 23d of Oct. state, that the Buenos Ayres Army had attacked the Portuguese army of observation on the frontiers. After an obstinate conflict, the Spaniards are said to have been defeated. The particulars had not transpired when the last accounts left the Brazils.

A letter from Aberdeen, dated Jan. 27, says —"Our whale fishery ship are now beginning to prepare for the fishing, and, we are proud to say, we shall send out fourteen Davi's Straits and Greenland whalers, most of them as fine ships as ever went to sea. Within these two years our townsmen have laid out upwards of 100,000l. sterling in that speculation, which will, we hope, soon return."

Lord Holland, is a considerable sufferer by the late hurricane in Jamaica, Vassal plantations having been more exposed to the violence of the tempest than any other part of the Island.

We understand that the Commissioners for purchasing an estate for Lord Nelson, were anxious to obtain Admiral Graves's fine place near Honiton. But the sum they have to lay out, only 90,000l. is inadequate to the purchase.

The Gentlemen and Clergy of the County of Kent, have resolved to petition against the Catholic Claims.

LONDON.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 28.

The next Gottenburgh Mail will, we trust, bring the important information of the advance of the Russian armies into the very heart of Prussia. The opportunity appears to present the most decisive advantages, which in all probability will lead to the emancipation of at the least the North of Germany from NAPOLEON's yoke. There is not a man throughout the various province which compose that part of the Empire, attached to the happiness and independence of his native soil, that must not feel the consummation of his ardent wishes in the ever-memorable series of disasters and chastisements so recently inflicted upon the common oppressor and dispoiler of his country.—He must recall to his mind with pride and delight a tyrant beaten, who aimed at universal dominion:—his armies annihilated,—his conquests, predicted with such insolent affectation of commanding fortune, converted into horrible defeats; his intended triumphs changed to ignominious flight.—while stifled insurrections were ready to receive the baffled fugitive at home, and fresh conscriptions from the last resource of his tottering greatness. The spirit which breaking out upon the Continent, invites the British mind to look forward with hope and zeal, that the great war which Britain has waged, in defence of the independence of States, and the prosperity of the community of European kingdoms, will be crowned with success. Equal to the glory with which this awful struggle has encompassed her name; and that the world may shortly see commerce redeemed from the destroying influence of a savage misrule.

We fear, indeed we are now convinced, that this country must look in vain for any proposal for negociations on the part of Buonaparte. He has, indeed, repeatedly made the offer; but it was held out only in the hours of national success, and of his personal glory. The very nature of the dynasty he has established precludes him from assuming the character of a negociator in the season of distress. The craft of his Government has been to render the present as dissimilar as possible to the past, in all the laws, decrees institutions, and artificial establishments of which he has been founder—to engender a predilection for those civil arrangements and military establishments, the models of which he has purloined from various ancient States—to force the imitation of them upon France, by gratifying the passion for military renown, with which the French people are so enthusiastically influenced, and by associating with extraordinary designs, vast attempts, and unparalleled conquests, if possible, the æra of his institutions; and by uniting with recollections so flattering to the giddy vanity of his subjects, a desire for the conservation of this new dynasty, under which such magnificent undertakings had been made. The machinery of his tyranny is not made for the ordinary wear and tear of France. It will fall to pieces when it ceases to have for its support, the attainments of conquest, the trophies of rifled nations, and all the glare and flourish of military success. Buonaparte cannot entrust it to the gentle enmity of peace, it is the tempest of war, which, by its violence, heaps round its base whatever is torn up by spoil and plunder, supports it, and gives it a temporary existence. Men are too ready in general to consider Napoleon as a settled legitimate Sovereign, whose condition can bear adversity, without ruin, and who, in the affections of a loyal people can find misfortune softened, and reverses compensated, by the zeal of generous prejudices.—But this can hardly be the case. His system is to trick the French into enduring him. He always plays to their weaknesses—sometimes to their vices, but never to their virtues. When he ceases to affect them as he has been wont to do, he has but a dubious hold over the allegiance to which he has no right;—and now that he has sunk infinitely lower than ever that LOUIS XIV. had, to whose reign the Conservative Senate refers, to borrow from it invectives against the *insolent Islanders*, he cannot, like him, send Ambassadors with offers of peace, and importunate requests to terminate the war, and hope to reign longer. He has in fact no stable position in the minds of the nation, except what the horror of a new revolution may give; and this, we trust, will not be sufficient to bind the people to the dominion of a soldier, foul with crimes, and working upon a system which may be almost said to cultivate nothing but misery.

Accounts have been received from Corunna of the 15th inst. which were brought to Falmouth by the Speculator cutter. It was generally believed at the date of these advices that the French Army was actually evacuating Spain; but no official confirmation of the event has been received by Government.

The French Generals Charrier, Chasseloupe, Rayarda, and Muret, and Lieutenant Colonel Fandoas, have arrived at Berlin.

MASONIC FETE TO THE EARL OF MOIRA.

Yesterday a grand Masonic Fete was given at Freemasons' Hall to the Earl of Moira, when a highly ornamented Jewel was presented to him as a tribute of gratitude and esteem, from the brethren, for his zealous services as Acting Grand Master of the Masons, under his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, for twenty-five years. The Meeting was most splendid. The Duke of Sussex, as Deputy Grand Master, was in the Chair, and he was supported by the Duke of York, the Duke of Clarence, the Duke of Kent, the Duke of Cumberland the Duke of Gloucester, the Swedish Ambassador, the Grand Officers, and a Company as numerous as the Hall could contain. It was conducted with a most commendable attention to the comfort of every individual, and the day was spent with the highest conviviality, as well as order; though it was impossible not to mix with the testimonies of affaction expressed towards the noble object of the Meeting, proofs of the regret which was felt on the departure of a brother, to whose unremitting efforts and conciliatory address they truly ascribe the renovation and present splendour of the fraternity. The illustrious Duke in the Chair, and the Committee of Managers, had so arranged the plan of the entertainment, that a considerable part of it was conducted in the usual form of a public Fete, so as to admit of the presence of ladies, and accordingly a number of beautiful women were seated in one gallery—the Duke of York's band in another, and the toasts and sentiments were enlivened by some admirable glees and songs by a party of the best vocal performers. His Royal Highness gave the "The King;" "The Prince Regent;" "The Duke of York, and the Army;" "the Duke of Claance and the Navy;" "The Dukes of Kent, Cumberland, and Gloucester;"—and the three first of these illustrious personages expressed their thanks in short and appropriate addresses, The Noble Duke gave also the "Ladies" who & honoured the Masons with their company—and Lord Moira, who sat on the right hand of his Royal Highness, proposed "The health of the Duke of Sussex." This the Noble Earl proposed in an elegant eulogium on his illustrious friend, and drew from the Royal Duke an elegant address of thanks to the company.

The Duke then, before entering on the great business of the day, rose to propose the health of the Earl of Moira, not in his character of a Mason, for that he would reserve for the Brotherhood when their visitors had withdrawn, but in his character as a Soldier and a Statesman. The illustrious Duke, in reciting the services of the Noble Earl as a soldier, recounted his gallantry in America—called to recollection his campaign in Flanders, when he so eminently assisted his Royal Brother, the Duke of York, and gained the hearts of his troops by his gallantry and his kindness. In his conduct as a Peer of the realm he had distinguished himself by his constant exertions in the cause of freedom, justice, and humanity; and the Bill of Debtor and Creditor, which he brought into the House in 1801, and happily at length carried into a law, would be a perpetual memorial of the goodness of his heart. Of that universal benevolence of heart which extended its bounty to all around him, he was sure every one who heard him had seen so many instances, that they must all be penetrated with a sense of the gratitude which was due to him, by the high honour which he did to the fraternity—by the splendour which he shed on the craft, by being so conspicuous an example of its beneficence; and he trusted that his bright example would not be lost on them, now that they were for a time to lose its presence. He concluded with proposing the health of the Earl of Moira, the Friend of his Prince, of his country, and of Man; with three times three, which was answered with enthusiasm.

It was accompanied by the following song, written for the occasion by Walter Rodwell Wright, Esq. and admirably sung by Mr. Bellamy:—

OCCASIONAL STANZAS.

ADAPTED TO THE GERMAN AIR

"ERSHALL O GEFÜHL."

Thou soft-breathing lyre, for a while be suspended
The social delight which thy numbers impart;
While sighs of regret with our raptures are blended,
And strains of affection flow warm from the heart.
Hail! Hail! Hail! to every bosom dear,
Thou to whose honour'd name,
We consecrate the parting tear.

Ye realms from the day-star first springs from the ocean,
Now welcome the dawn of Philanthropy's ray;
Ye nations that tremble in abject devotion,
By Ganges or Indus—rejoice in her sway,
Hail! Hail! Hail! &c. &c.

Go on, noble Spirit, still guerdon'd with glory,
Pursue the bright track which thy fate has assign'd;
For thus shall thy name live, ennobled in story,
Of Britain the pride and the friend of mankind.
Hail! Hail! Hail! &c. &c.

Oh, deem not our hearts can e'er cease to revere thee,
Or still on thy virtues with rapture to dwell,
Recalling those scenes to our souls that endear thee,
And the pain of that hour when we bade thee farewell.
Hail! Hail! Hail! &c. &c.

Ev'n then, while between us wide oceans are rolling,
Whene'er we assemble these rights to renew,
With magic illusion our senses controling,
Shall fancy restore thee again to our view.
Hail! Hail! Hail! &c. &c.

And when on that breast, where bright honour, still [beaming,
Sheds lustre, excelling what Kings can bestow,
The pledge of fraternal affection is gleaming,
With kindred emotion thy bosom shall glow.
Hail! Hail! Hail! &c. &c.

Oh think, while glad millions their gratitude breathing,
For Freedom and Justice, thy name shall adore,
Fond Friendship and Joy rosy chaplets are wreathing,
To greet thy return to thy lov'd native shore,
Hail! Hail! Hail! &c. &c."

The last verse was called for and repeated three times, amidst the best emotions of the human breast.

The Earl of MOIRA rose under the evident impression of a fullness of heart which choaks utterance, in opposition to the saying, that where the heart is full the tongue speaketh. The sensibility of his feelings, however, gave an irresistible charm to his words, and he made a most eloquent return to the company for the honour that day conferred upon him—and in a happy illustration of the principles of Masonary in softening and humanizing the heart, pointed to the Royal Brothers now assembled, living examples of the benignity, the kindred interest, that brotherly love which Masonry inculcates, and never fails to inspire in honest and sensible minds. What the Royal Duke had been pleased to ascribe to him was only the emination of those principles which arise out of the hallowed institution. The highest and the most heartful favour he had ever received from his Prince, was the situation which he had held 25 years in that institution, where he had not only had its precepts deeply engraven on his heart, but had had the opportunity of receiving from so many virtuous men, the affectionate expressions of confidence, esteem, and approbation, which had endeared to him the duties he had to perform, and the expression of which this day, when he was called to the performance of duties elsewhere, was in his estimation the highest public honour he could receive. The remembrance of them should only cease with the last breath of his soul.

After this the Ladies withdrew, and the splendid ornament was presented by the Illustrious Duke to the Noble Brother, with a most dignified and solemn address, commemorating his services to the Craft. The Noble Earl was invested, and then, as Acting Grand Master, took the Chair.

DEAL,—JAN. 27.

Came down from the river and sailed the ship Lion, a privateer Capt. Thompson, on a cruize in the China seas; Charlotte, Edwards, for Gibraltar; and several others, names unknown.

INTERCEPTED CORRESPONDENCE.

Copy of a Letter addressed to Mr. Joel Barlow, the American Resident at the Court of Buonaparte.

No. 17.

"New-York, Dec. 5, 1812.

"DEAR BARLOW—On the 2d inst. I wrote you duplicates, inclosing a request of our Academy of Arts, to have a whole-length portrait of the Emperor by Gerrard: you will have the goodness to pay attention to it. There seems now to be no doubt that Mr. Madison's election is secure, and the probability is, we shall have war all next summer: which, and the successes of France in Russia, will, I hope, give you an opportunity to do something popular for us. The project will now be with some to set Armstrong up for the next Presidential election; or all north and east of the paternal agree, that the next President should not be a Virginian,—hence they will be looking out for a northern man; & if things turn up fortunate, I know of no one so likely to attract public attention as our old friend Babasidie, for his talents are acknowledged by all; his amiable private good qualities are also understood; and some prejudices arising, as you know, from his unguarded letters, may be overcome. I will therefore give him my aid; and if you second my motion, you must not be inactive, and give him your aid also.

"Get ARMSTHOG's pamphlet against Skipwith and get evidence and proof of facts of his proceeding in every respect while he was in France his moroseness to Government, tyranny to individuals, and to Mr. Patterson, in particular, speculations, intrigues, bosom companions, as Haly and Omaly; could he speak or write the language? All this is wanting to punish and keep in trains so secret a conspirator against reputation; he would make the most tyrannical and injurious President possible. Malice is his predominant passion, and low secret malice his forte. M. L—TH can tell you much of him. I have sent love and love so often, that I will not repeat it; but your's, and each of your's, sincerely. "F—N."

LONDON.

MONDAY, JANUARY 18.

With the lisbon & Cadiz mails of Saturday dispatches were received by Government, and, if we are correctly informed of their contents, they are of great public interest. We are told that they contain a proposition made by the Marquis of WELLINGTON to the Spanish Regency, for powers, civil as well as military, of the most extensive kinds, by which a general and instantaneous movement of the people might be effected for the expulsion of the enemy. It was believed, that with some modifications, his plan would be acceded to.

The contents of the last French papers are valuable, not so much for what they say, as for what the evidently conceal. Even the decree which provides 350,000 men for the next campaign, exhibits symptoms of *exhaustation* which the French Government never before admitted. Of this mass 100,000 are to be taken from the national guards, a fund evidently provided for the last necessity; another 100,000 from the conscripts of the last four years, *who could not be raised*, and 150,000 from the conscripts of 1814, which are *not yet attempted* to be raised, or can, without more tyrannical violations of person & property than have been practiced on any former occasion.

Several persons are said, in the French papers, to have been arrested at Vienna, for circulating falfe reports rebative to the "*Grand Army.*"

Private letters from Gottenburgh state, that the Prince of Smolensko had offered an amnesty to the Poles, and that it was the intention of the Emperor ALEXANDER that a new organization of Poland should take place, and that his Majesty left St. Petersburgh for Wilna on the 19th. As we have always recommended measures of clemency towards Poles, we are sincerely rejoiced to learn that such are likely to be abandoned.

The Declaration published by ALEXANDER with respect to Poland, is said to be distinguished by its moderation. He says that he wishes to forget every thing that is past—that he wishes it to be known to the Lithuanians that its the desire of his heart to Cooperate with them in the establishment of the Government of Poland on basis that shall secure to them freedom and happiness. That it was allowable for many amongst them, when he saw the tremendous armies of the French penetrating their country, to think that the powers of Russia might not be able to with stand the torrent; but now that her great energies had been developed, the mist must be dispelled, and he calls them by an universal amnesty, and invites them to enter into the consideration of a Constitution under which they may live under his auspices in indepencence and security.

GOTTENBURGH, JAN. 12.—The Emperor has ordered a levy of 700,000 men, and to be completed in one month; the half of them are to be at the disposal of a foreign power. Letters received from Hamburgh state, that the King of PRUSSIA is to go to Breslau with 5000 troops, and that the Russians are expected at Berlin. MURAT is said to have arrived at Elbing with the ground army, consisting of 13,000 men. MACDONALD's corps is expected to surrender.

STOCKHOLM, JAN. 10.—It is said that Gen. WITTGENSTEIN had arrived at Tilsit, and that several Russian corps were upon the alert on the Niemen. MADONALD is reported to be cut off.

COPENHAGEN, JAN, 2.—We have accounts here that the Austrain corps is hastening back to Austrain Galicia. It is supposed MACDONALD will not be able to effect his retreat from Courland. By intelligence from Russia we are informed, that WITTGENSTEIN was manœuvring to cut off MACDONALD, and that he had already mode 12,000 prisoners.

JAN. 6.—We have no positive intelligence respecting the grand army, but if we may credit reports from Posen of the 18th ult. it was completely destroyed in a general battle, fought on the 13th of December, with the Russians, near KNOWNO, it is said, all the magazines were burned, VICTOR's corps with himself, capitulated; also MACDONALD, together with all the Prussians, and many Generals.

Extract of a letter from Heligoland,

A small vessel has just arrived here from the Continent, which brings the pleasing intelligence that the Russians have entered Koningsberg, and that another part of their Army was proceeding to Memel, where they expected large supplies of Corn, and a vast accumulation of Ammunition and military stores of every description. It is even asserted confidently, and generally believed, that they are already in possession of Dantzic, the enemy not being in condition to oppose any resistance to their progress.

FIFTH SUPPLEMENT TO THE
MADRAS COURIER.

Thursday, July 8, 1813.

MADRAS.

LOSS OF HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP DÆDALUS.

The uncertainty of Human Life and the reverses it is *liable* to, tho' every day made the subject of observation, are each day and hour more intimately *brought home* to the hearts of individuals by occurrences peculiarly affecting them.

After a prosperous tho' a tedious voyage, the Dædalus and her convoy made the Island of Ceylon near Point de Galle, and kept her course to the Eastward all night:—On the morning of the 2d ultimo, she as usual led the fleet, and was running with a fine breeze at the rate of four or five knots thro' the water, which *smooth* as a pond shewed no sign of danger near. Just before eight bells struck, all hands were roused and *alarmed* by feeling the Ship grate as it were along a *gravelly bottom*, and then stick fast—every one rushed on deck when the *distressing* truth too evidently appeared. The Ship had struck and grounded on a shoal—no indication of *shallow* water had been perceptible—tho' coloured it was not more so than all the morning and evening previous.

Immediately the signal "*Standing into Danger*," was made to the fleet, and boats were lowered down, to sound all around her, and seeing that she would neither steer nor move ahead, the topsails were *clewed down* and the foresail *hauled up*—she did not strike violently but continued rolling *considerably*, and it appeared she was aground entirely aft, for her head wore round. She continued thus from the time she first struck for some minutes, and while the boats were ascertaining the deepest water, she forged ahead and gathered way—the topsails were instantly sheeted home, the foresail set and she once more floated. The well had been sounded, and at that time shewed nothing alarming, but the quarter masters very soon reported the rudder twisted through in the neck close to the rudder chain bolts, on which the quarter tackles were hooked on, and the ship steered by them.

Whilst aground we had observed the false keel and several splinters float alongside, but had hoped the damage extended no further. A report was now made, that the cock-pit and bread room were nearly full of water, and it appeared that there were several large leaks, which did not find their way to the well immediately, and this occasioned the favorable report from thence.—The chain and hand pumps had been manned, and now were vigorously worked, and for some time their exertions seemed successful—at this time the Ship had run into deep water, and the fleet, out of all risk, had hove to by signal—the Bridgewater was spoke, and a signal made for the boats of the fleet, and carpenters were procured to assist those on board, who in their search for the leaks removed the bread and part of the ceiling, and found them considerable, tho' the bread and other obstacles for a while prevented the water from finding its way to the well.

For some time the principal injury was suspected, to be in the larboard side far aft, and not much under water mark, and the cabin and aftermost guns were run forward to bring the Ship by the head, and a sail was got in hands to be thrummed with oakum [illegible] for putting under her bottom—which [illegible] was most ably and assiduously superintended by Capt. Hughes of the Bridgewater and Captain Nisbett of the Essex [illegible] on board as soon as we hove to.

Soon the order was given, and as promptly executed, to throw the quarter deck guns with their shot, &c. overboard. All hands were alert with hope and zeal, and to a man most active in the discharge of their duty; the pumps vented an immense body of water, and as many hands as possible were employed in baling with buckets. The carpenters now declared the leaks to be far under water, either about the keel, the stern post or *both*. The rudder was found to work so much that it was thought proper to get it unshipped, which by the suggestion and assistance of Captain Hughes, was speedily accomplished, and it was brought alongside by a hawser. The stern post was then observed partly gone and partly loose---the water was gaining on the pumps, tho' actively worked, and approaching the orlop deck; the sail now ready, was got over, but from the ragged state of the bottom, was chiefly torn in pieces, and rendered useless, as stern-way could not be given the Ship, to aid the suction in drawing in the oakum. Another sail prepared, and mean time the pump most spiritedly plyed, each man vied with another in exertion tho' the water always increased.—The leaks were now discovered, but only to shew their extent and danger, with the impossibility of stopping them. They were on either side, very far aft, and occasioned by the original weakness of the Ship (long before apparent from numerous circumstances but particularly from the sinking of her Deck)—which permitted one of the aftermost lower deck beams to bilge her at both ends—Another where her stern post fell out, admitted a stream larger than a man's body. The state of the ship was now nearly hopeless—All the main deck guns with their shot had been thrown overboard—the other sail was got over the stern, but the leaks were too numerous and large to be remedied in any degree by such means—The people exhausted by unremitting labour for eight hours, and seeing the water in spite of their exertions rising to the lower deck began to flag.—Nothing remained untried, and Capt. Maxwell now thought necessary to provide for the safety of the people—Regularity and order had prevailed and was preserved—The younger part of the crew and the boys were first removed, and gradually the Ship's Company, by the boats in waiting were carried on board the nearest Indiamen. She now began to take in water at the main deck ports, and was fast settling—Evidently she could not long float, when the Officers after seeing not only the Ship's Company, but every living thing and all the property within reach safe, after going through every part of the vessel yet above water, with heavy hearts quitted the Ship. Her Commander alone remained till every soul was in the boats, and at a quarter before six o'clock he also took a final leave of her, in about five minutes lurching deeply she fell on her larboard beam ends, and continued so nearly a minute, then she righted shewing only her quarter deck ports above water, when gradually and majestically disappearing, the Dædalus sunk for ever!

Those who have never experienced a similar disaster cannot understand the distress they feel who suffer a misfortune like that, of which the above is a plain unvarnished relation. Who shall tell the grief of an Officer when he sees the Ship he commanded in spite of all his efforts and those of a gallant Crew founder before him—Happy those who in similar circumstances, as in the present instance can console themselves under such a dispensation of Providence by this cheering reflection "I have done my duty."

It is a further and great satisfaction, that in this calamity every individual was saved, and that without any sort of accident—nay every living thing was preserved, as was nigh all the little property of the crew. Such are the happy effects of coolness with intrepidity, and regularity with perseverence.

Such are the principal particulars of the loss of His Majesty's Ship Dædalus. It is not the business nor intention of the present relation to dwell on the precise situation of the rock on which she struck---It bears from Chinney Hill, E. S. East; and N. N. West from the Little Basses.

Those who belonged to her, penetrated with heartfelt gratitude, first to heaven for their preservation, and then to their generous hosts; lament their inability to express as they could wish, their feelings to those who after rescuing them from so imminent a danger, relieved their wants and comforted their distress with the *genuine* spirit of *humanity* and *hospitality*. Their deep obligations rendered more precious by the manner they were conferred on them, no time can efface from their memory. In this *general display of eager exertion and assistance*, it is impossible not to mention in the most grateful manner the names of Captain Hughes, Captain Nesbitt and Captain Mayne, with their Officers and Passengers; all cannot be particularized, but each individual will join in the sentiment anxiously attempted to be conveyed in these faint expressions to the whole of the Commanders, Officers and Passengers of the India fleet.

LONDON,—JANUARY 27, 1813.

We stated yesterday, that certain foreign Officers were immediately to be employed on the Continent, under the auspices of Government, in raising the Standard of Revolt against the abominable despotism of France. We believe we can now state with confidence, that since our publication of yesterday, military appointments have been given to three foreign Officers of high consideration among their respective countrymen. It would be dangerous perhaps to their personal safety to mention their names or particular destinations at present. We are at liberty to state, however, that an Austrian, a Prussian, and a Dutch General—all voluntary exiles since the subjugation of their native countries, will instantly be employed in the great work of emancipating Europe.—That the whole of the Inhabitants of Europe, who have so many years groaned under the iron rod of oppression, are ready to assert their national independence, now that the circumstances of the times admit of their taking the field against the common Tyrant, cannot now be doubted. Indeed, there are at this moment unequivocal proofs of this disposition, in the shape of diplomatic documents, in the possession of Ministers.

It is scarcely possible to foresee, in any complicated conjuncture, the part that will be acted by a private individual. Individuals are guided in their conduct by a thousand circumstances peculiar to their own situation. They are under the influence of many secret prejudices and passions. The case is not exactly so with public bodies of men, and least of all with Sovereign states. Even arbitrary monarchs are for the most part swayed by a regard to their political interests. Political considerations prevail over all others in the breasts of men whose royal state is an object peculiarly their own; it is identified with themselves; it elevates them above the sympathis that govern men in inferior stations. In great and ancient dynasties, ambition, and the pride of inpendent power, triumphs over the tenderest affections. Invincible necessity may compel them to timporize, but the predominant passion, the pride, and the lust of power, breaks out sooner or later.

A Persian Prince having set out in the night at the head of his army, on a certain expedition, offered a reward to any one who should first announce the rising of the sun—an object of worship to the Persians. Every eye was turned to the east. But one of the officers looked in a contrary direction, towards the summits of a range of mountains, by which the rays of the Sun were reflected some minutes before the ascent of any part of his body above the horizon. He obtained the proferred reward.

In order to be guided in our anticipations of the future, therefore, we should turn our eyes back to what is past. Genuine history is an expansion, an illustration, a picture of human nature placed in various situations. It is the great guide of life, and especially of the political enquirer and statesman—"What has been is that which shall be; and there is nothing new under the Sun! Let us enquire, therefore, what have been the results of analogous circumstances in former times?

In the beginning of the last century, the Continent of Europe trembled and crouchad under the overwhelming aggressions of Lewis XIV. Few of his neighbours dared even to murmer complaint, and fewer still to start into a posture of self-defence and resistance. Europe found a saviour in our immortal William III. Prince of Orange. Both the English and the Dutch Nations had been trained to arms, and enured to war, under the auspices of that hero, when their united force was directed against France by the singular intrepidity and military genius of the renowned Duke of Marlborough. A system of defence on which the Princes of Orange had hitherto acted, was turned into a system of attack. The Grand Monarch was found neither to be invincible nor invulnerable. All Europe with the exception of the Duke of Bavaria, and the King of Sweden who was neutral, was drawn by degrees into a combination against the French King.

The Allies, under the command of Marlborough and the illustrious Prince Eugene of Savoy, after the reduction of Lisle, Tournay, Ypres, Menin, Conde, Maubeuge, Dou Aine, and other places, were advancing with their faces towards Paris. The haug Lewis was reduced to the necessity of recall his troops from Spain, for the defence of Eastern frontier; humbled to the dust, supplicated peace, on almost any terms, fr those Hollanders whom he had formerly tre ed with so much contempt and insolence.

The Great Henry IV of France was restra ed by prudence from espousing the cause of Hollanders till they had repeatedly, un Prince William of Orange, proved that t were worthy of support, & that it would neit be dangerous, nor without advantage to hi self, to support them. He now supplied th with arms, troops, and money; so also our Queen Elizabeth.

After the capture of General Burgoyne his army, and not before, the French espou the cause, and lent powerful aid, to the rev ed Americans.

It has been the fate of Commercial Stat possessing but little territory, soon to be en vated, corrupted by a meer spirit of traffic gain, and to fall under the dominion of so warlike neighbour. The British are a C mercial Nation: but they possess very ext sive territories. The warlike spirit of great Nation has never been sunk and lost that of Commerce. Agriculture and Navig on breed a robust race of men—the gr materials of an army. Our army had ind fallen into a miserable state, for want of discipline and due encouragement. With troops even the Duke of Marlborough co not possibly have prevailed over the w disciplined troops, and the skilful Generals France. But the British troops, now orga zed and disciplined to admiration, and mated by the magnanious and benevolent tentions of their country, have uniformly tained the character of bold enterprize, steady valour: nor have they been at all de ent in military skill and stratagems of They were such troops as passed, after death of William III. into the hands of Duke of Marlborough. And they have with our Allies, the Spaniards and Portug been happily placed under the orders Chief, by no means inferior to that Great C mander.

It may reasonably, and with much confid be expected that the victories obtained over French by the Allies in Spain, and the ex sion from Russia, and subsequent annihil of the Grand French Army, and disgra flight of Bonaparte, will be followed by su combination against that Usurper, as was f ed against Lewis XIV.;—a combination the great Powers on the Continent, even tria not excepted. Will the Emperor Fr II. embrace the dynasty of the Corsican, th his so-in-law, in preference to the recove the independence and greatness of the Hou Austria? This would not be suffered by Princes of his family, or even by the rest subject.

In the war of the succession the Duk Savoy, afterwards King of Sardinia, gran of Lewis XIII. made war on his cousion, P V. of Spain, and fought against the Du Burgundy, heir apparent to the Crown of Fr also his cousin, although both these co were married to his daughters. William I England with the concurrence and approb of the Princess, daughter of James II. o gland dethroned his father-in-law. We pursue this subject on another occasion.

Letters from the French coast, of the instant, were last night received in town, state that Bonaparte has issued a proclam forbidding every Frenchman, who serv the late campaign in Russia, to retu France under pain of death. We are al formed, through the same channel, that gent search is now made at the French for English newspapers, which are imme ly burnt. We rejoice to learn that this las caution is considered necessary. It is re to as a last effort to maintain, for a short od, the tottering dynasty. Bonaparte h ways regarded the Press of this country most formidable enemy—but it is with th rious weapon alone that the wounds i upon him in Russia are to be kept open, he breathes out his last imprecation mankind!

The Queen has for some time past s King twice a day, but his Majesty has n been aware of the presence of his Conso

It is said, that the General supposed tow to be Ney, killed in the battle of on the [illegible] was General Laribossis Co[illegible]tillery.

SIXTH SUPPLEMENT TO THE *MADRAS COURIER.*

Friday, July 9, 1813.

Advices were received at the C[illegible] *Good Hope*, whilst the In-di[illegible], lately arrived here, were ly[illegible] Simon's Bay, bringing in-telligence from England via Madeira, to the middle of February. In letters received by that opportunity it was stated that the important business of the *renewal* of the [illegible] CHARTER had been agitated in Parliament, which met on the [illegible] 3d of February, and that [illegible] my debate the final [illegible] been delayed, and [illegible] agreed upon between [illegible] ANY and the GO-[illegible] T by which the TRADE [illegible] thrown open for *two* [illegible] some limitations, (one [illegible] that the Ships em-[illegible] fill up with Rice [illegible] return to England), and [illegible] terms of the renewal of [illegible] RTER would then be settled [illegible] experience that might be [illegible] during that period.

[illegible] Second Fleet of the season [illegible] expected to leave England [illegible] ut the middle of March for In-[illegible]

[illegible] he EARL of MOIRA and [illegible] *of London* would sail, it [illegible] derstood, during the same [illegible] and touch at Madras.

[illegible] ARATION OF THE PR[illegible] E REGENT.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE.
OF SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1813.

DECLARATION.

The earnest endeavours of the Prince Regent to preserve the relations of peace and amity with United States of America having unfortunately failed, his Royal Highness, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, deems it proper publicly to declare the causes and origin of the war, in which the Government of the United States has compelled him to engage.

No desire of conquest, or other ordinary motive of aggression has been, or can be with any colour of reason, in this case, imputed to Great Britain: that her commercial interests were on the side of peace, if war could have been avoided, without the sacrifice of her maritime rights, or without an injurious submission to France, is a truth which the American Government will not deny.

Hi[illegible] [illegible] Highness does not, however, mean to [illegible] favourable presumption to which he [illegible] He is prepared by an exposition of the [illegible] ances which have led to the present war, to [illegible] that Great Britain has throughout acted towards the United States of America, with a spirit of amity, forbearance, and conciliation; and to demonstrate the inadmissible nature of those pretensions, which have at length unhappily involved the two countries in war.

It is well known to the world, that it has been the invariable object of the Ruler of France, to destroy the power and independence of the British Empire, as the chief obstacle to the accomplishment of his ambitious designs.

He first contemplated the possibility of assembling such a naval force in the Channel as, combined with a numerous flotilla, should enable him to disembark in England an army sufficient, in his conception, to subjugate this country; and through the conquest of Great Britain he hoped to realize the project of universal empire.

By the adoption of an enlarged and provident system of internal defence, and by the valour of his Majesty's fleets and armies, this design was entirely frustrated; & the naval force of France, after the most signal defeats, was compelled to retire from the ocean.

An attempt was then made to effectuate the same purpose by other means: a system was brought forward, by which the Ruler of France hoped to annihilate the commerce of Great Britain, to shake her public credit, and to destroy her revenue; to render useless her maritime superiority, and so to avail himself of his continental ascendancy, as to constitute himself, in a great measure, the arbiter of the ocean, notwithstanding the destruction of his fleets.

With this view, by the Decree of Berlin, followed by that of Milan, he declared the British territories to be in a state of blockade; and that all commerce, or even correspondence with Great Britain, was prohibited. He decreed that every vessel and cargo which had entered, or was found proceeding to a British port, or which, under any circumstances, had been visited by a British ship of war, should be lawful prize: he declared all British goods and produce, wherever found, and however acquired, whether coming from the Mother Country, or from her colonies, subject to confiscation: he further declared to be denationalized, the flag of all neutral ships that should be found offending against these his decrees: and he gave to this project of universal tyranny the name of the Continental System.

For these attempts to ruin the commerce of Great Britain, by means subversive of the clearest rights of neutral nations, France endeavoured in vain to rest her justification upon the previous conduct of his Majesty's Government.

Under circumstances of unparalleled provocation, his Majesty had abstained from any measure, which the ordinary rules of the law of nations did not fully warrant. Never was the maritime superiority of a Belligerent over his enemy, more complete and decided. Never was the opposite Belligerent so formidably dangerous in his power, and in his policy to the liberties of all other nations. France had already trampled so openly and systematically on the most sacred rights of neutral powers, as might well have justified the placing her out of the pale of civilized nations. Yet in this extreme case Great Britain had so used her naval ascendancy, that her enemy could find no just cause of complaint: and in order to give to these lawless decrees the appearance of retaliation, the Ruler of France was obliged to advance principles of maritime law unsanctioned by any other authority than his own arbitrary will.

The pretexts for these decrees were, first, that Great Britain had exercised the rights of war against private persons, their ships, and goods, as if the only object of legitimate hostility on the ocean were the public property of a State—or, as if the edicts, and the Courts of France itself had not at all times enforced this right with peculiar rigour. Secondly, that the British orders of blockade, instead of being confined to fortified towns, had, as France asserted, been unlawfully extended to commercial towns and ports, and to the mouths of rivers;—and, thirdly, that they had been applied to places, and to coasts, which neither were, nor could be actually blockaded. The last of these charges is not founded on fact, whilst the others, even by the admission of the American Government, are utterly groundless in point of law.

Against these decrees, his Majesty protested and appealed; he called upon the United States to assert their own rights, and to vindicate their independence, thus menaced and attacked; and as France had declared, that she would confiscate every vessel which should touch at Great Britain, or be visited by British ships of war. His Majesty having previously issued the Order of January 1807, as an act of mitigated retaliation, was at length compelled, by the persevering violence of the enemy, and the continued acquiescence of neutral powers, to revisit, upon France, in a more effectual manner, the measure of her own injustice—by declaring, in an Order in Council, bearing date the 11th of November, 1807, that no neutral vessel should proceed to France, or to any of the countries from which, in obedience to the dictates of France, British commerce was excluded, without first touching at a port in Great Britain, or her dependencies. At the same time his Majesty intimated his readiness to repeal the Orders in Council, whenever France should rescind her Decrees, and return to the accustomed principles of maritime warfare; and at a subsequent period, as a proof of his Majesty's sincere desire to accommodate, as far as possible, his defensive measures to the convenience of neutral powers, the operation of the Orders in Council was, by an order issued in April 1809, limited to a blockade of France, and of the countries subjected to her immediate dominion.

Systems of violence, oppression, and tyranny, can never be suppressed, or even checked, if the power against which such injustice is exercised, be debarred from the right of full and adequate retaliation: or, if the measures of the retaliating power, are to be considered as matters of just offence to neutral nations, whilst the measures of original aggression and violence, are to be tolerated with indifference, submission, or complacency.

The Government of the United States did not fail to remonstrate against the Order in Council of Great Britain. Although they knew that these Orders would be revoked, if the Decrees of France, which had occasioned them, were repealed, they resolved at the same moment to resist the conduct of both Belligerents, instead of requiring France, in the first instance, to rescind her Decrees. Applying most unjustly the same measure of resentment to the aggressor, and to the party aggrieved, they adopted measures of commercial resistance against both—a system of resistance which, however, varied in the successive acts of embargo, non-intercourse, or non-importation, was evidently unequal in its operation, and principally levelled against the superior commerce and maritime power of Great Britain.

The same partiality towards France was observable, their negociations, as in their measures of alleged resistance.

Application was made to both Belligerents for a revocation of their respective edicts; but the terms in which they were made vere widely different.

Of France was required a revocation only of the Berlin and Milan Decrees, although many other edicts, grossly violating the neutral commerce of the United States, had been promulgated by that power. No security was demanded, that the Berlin and Milan Decrees, even if revoked, should not under some other form, be re-established: and a direct engagement was offered, that upon some such revocation, the American Government would take part in the war against Great Britain, if Great Britain did not immediately rescind her Orders.—Whereas no corresponding engagement was offered to Great Britain, of whom it was required, not only that the Orders in Council should be repealed, but that no others of a similar nature should be issued, and that the blockade of May, 1806, should be also abandoned. This blockade, established and enforced according to accustomed practice, had not been objected to by the United States at the time it was issued. Its provisions were on the contrary represented by the American Minister resident in London at the time, to have been so framed, as to afford, in his judgment, a proof of the friendly disposition of the British Cabinet towards the United States.

Great Britain was thus called upon to abandon one of her most important maritime rights, by acknowledging the Order of blockade in question, to be one of the edicts which violated the commerce of the United States, although it had never been so considered in the previous negociations;—and although the President of the United States had recently consented to abrogate the non-Intercourse Act, on the sole condition of the Orders in council being revoked; thereby distinctly admitting these Orders to be the only edicts which fell within the contemplation of the law, under which he acted.

A proposition so hostile to Great Britain could not but be proportionably encouraging to the pretensions of the enemy. As by thus alledging that the blockade of May 1806, was illegal, the American Government virtually justified, so far as depended on them, the French Decrees.

After this proposition had been made, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, if not in concert with that Government, at least in conformity with its views, in a dispatch, dated the 5th of August, 1810, and addressed to the American Minister resident at Paris, stated that the Berlin and Milan Decrees were revoked, and that their operation would cease from the first day of November following, provided his Majesty would revoke his Orders in Council, and renounce the new principles of blockade; or that the United States would cause their rights to be respected;—meaning thereby, that they would resist the retaliatory measures of Great Britain.

Although the repeal of the French Decrees thus announced was evidently contingent, either on concessions to be made by Great Britain, (concessions to which it was obvious Great Britain could not submit,) or on measures to be adopted by the United States of America; the American President at once considered the repeal as absolute.—Under that pretence the Non-Importation Act was strictly enforced against Great Britain, whilst the ships of war, and merchant ships of the enemy were received into the harbours of America.

The American Government, assuming the repeal of the French Decrees to be absolute, and effectual, most unjustly required Great Britain, in conformity to her declaration, to revoke her Orders in Council. The British Government denied that the repeal, which was announced in the letter of the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, was such as ought to satisfy Great Britain; and in order to ascertain the true character of the measures adopted by France, the Government of the United States was called upon to produce the instrument, by which the alleged repeal of the French Decrees had been effected. If these Decrees were really revoked, such an instrument must exist, and no satisfactory reason could be given for withholding it.

At length, on the 21st of May 1812, and not before, the American Minister in London did produce a copy, or at least what purported to be a copy, of such an instrument.

It professed to bear date the 28th of April 1811, long subsequent to the dispatch of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs of the 5th August 1810, or even the day named therein, viz. the 1st November following, when the operation of the French Decrees was to cease. This instrument expressly declared that these French Decrees were repealed in consequence of the American Legislature having, by their Act of the 1st of March 1811, provided that British ships and merchandize should be excluded from the ports and harbours of the United States.

By this instrument, the only document produced by America, as a repeal of the French Decrees, it appears beyond a possibility of doubt or cavil, that the alledged repeal of the French Decrees was conditional, as Great Britain had asserted; and not absolute or final, as had been maintained by America: that they were not repealed at the time they were stated to be repealed by the American Government: that they were not repealed in conformity with a proposition simultaneously made to both Belligrents, but that in consequence of a previous Act on the part of the American Government, they were repealed in favour of one Belligerent, to the prejudice of the other:—that the American Government having adopted measures restrictive upon the commerce of both Belligerents, in consequence of edicts issued by both, rescinded these measures as they affected that power which was the aggressor, whilst they put them in full operation against the party aggrieved—although the edicts of both powers continued in force;—and lastly, that they excluded the ships of war, belonging to one Belligerent, whilst they admitted into their ports and harbours the ships of war belonging to the other, in violation of one of the plainest and most essential duties of a neutral nation.

Although the instrument thus produced, was by no means that general and unqualified revocation of the Berlin and Milan Decrees, which Great Britain had continually demanded, and had a full right to claim; and although this instrument, under all the circumstances of its appearance at that moment, for the first time, was open to the strongest suspicions of its authencity; yet, the Minister of the United States produced it, as purporting to be a copy of the instrument of revocation, the Government of Great Britain, desirous of reverting, if possible, to the ancient and accustomed principles of maritime war, determined upon revoking conditionally the Orders in Council. Accordingly in the month of June last, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent was pleased to declare in Council, in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, that the Orders in Council should be revoked, as far as respected the ships and property of the United States, from the first of August following. This revocation was to continue in force, provided the Government of the United States should, within a time to be limited, repeal their restrictive laws against British commerce. His Majesty's Minister in America was expressly ordered to declare to the Government of the United States, that "this measure had been adopted by the Prince Regent, "in the earnest wish and hope, either that the "Government of France, by further relaxations "of its system, might render perseverance on "the part of Great Britain in retaliatory measures unnecessary, or if this hope should prove

"delusive, that his Majesty's Government might "be enabled, in the absence of all irritating and "restrictive regulations on either side, to enter "with the Government of the United States into "amicable explanations, for the purpose of as- "certaining whether, if the necessity of retalia- "tory measures should unfortunately continue to "operate, the particular measures to be acted "upon by Great Britain, could be rendered "more acceptable to the American Government, "than those hitherto pursued."

In order to provide for the contingency of a Declaration of War on the part of the United States, previous to the arrival in America of the said Order of Revocation, instructions were sent to his Majesty's Ministers Plenipotentiary accredited to the United States) the execution of which instructions, in consequence of the discontinuance of Mr. Forster's functions, were at a subsequent period entrusted to Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren,) directing him to propose a cessation of hostilities, should they have commenced; and further to offer a simultaneous repeal of the orders in Council on the one side, and of the restrictive Laws on the British ships and Commerce on the other.

They were also respectively empowered to acquaint the American Government, in reply to any inquiries with respect to the blockade of May 1806, whilst the British Government must continue to maintain its legality,—"That in point of "fact this particular blockade had been discontinued for a length of time, having been merged "in the general retaliatory blockade of the enemy's ports under the orders in council, and that "Government had no intention of recurring to "this, or to any other of the blockades of the "enemy's ports, founded upon the ordinary and "accustomed principles of Maritime Law, which "were in force previous to the orders in council, "without a new notice to Neutral Powers in the "usual form."

The American Government, before they received intimation of the course adopted by the British Government, had in fact proceeded to the extreme measure of declaring war, and issuing "Letters of Marque." Notwithstanding they were previously in possession of the report of the French Ministers for Foreign Affairs, of the 12th of March, 1812, premulgating a new the Berlin and Milan Decrees, as fundamental laws of the French Empire, under the false and extravagant pretext, that the monstrous principles therein contained were to be found in the Treaty of Utrecht, and were therefore binding upon all States. From the penalties of this Code no nation was to be exempt, which did not accept it, not only as the rule of its own conduct, but as a law, the observance of which it was also required to enforce upon Great Britain.

In a Manifesto, accompanying their declaration of hostilities, in addition to the former complaints against the orders in council, a long list of grievances was brought forward; some trivial in themselves, others which had been mutually adjusted, but none of them such as were ever before alleged by the American Government to be grounds for war.

As if to throw additional obstacles in the way of Peace, the American Congress at the same time passed a law, prohibiting all intercouse with with Great Britain, of such a tenor, as deprived the Executive Government, according to the President's own construction of that Act, of all power of restoring the relations of friendly intercourse between the two States, so far at least as concerned their commercial Intercourse, until Congress should re-assemble.

The President of the United States has, it is true, since proposed to Great Britain an Armistice; not, however, on the admission, that the cause of war hitherto relied on was removed; but on condition that Great Britain, as a preliminary step, should do away a cause of war, now brought forward as such for the first time; namely, that she should abandon the exercise of her undoubted right of search, to take from American merchant vessels, British seamen, the natural-born subjects of his Majesty; and this concession was required upon a mere assurance that laws would be enacted by the Legislature of the United States, to prevent such seamen from entering into their service; but independent of the objection to an exclusive reliance on a Foreign State, for the conservation of so vital an interest, no explanation was, or could could be afforded by the agent who was charged with this overture, either as to the main principles upon which such laws were to be founded, or as to the provisions which it was proposed they should contain.

This proposition having been objected to, a second proposal was made, again offering an Armistice, provided the British Government would secretly stipulate to renounce the exercise of this right in a Treaty of Peace. An immediate and formal abandonment of its exercise, as a preliminary to a cessation of hostilities, was not demanded; but his Royal Highness the Prince Regent was required, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, secretly to abandon what the former overture had proposed to him publicly to concede.

This most effective proposition was also rejected, being accompanied, as the former had been, by other demands of the most exceptionable nature, and especially of indemnity for all American Vessels detained and condemned under the orders in council, or under what they were termed illegal blockades— [illegible] with which demands exclusive of all other objections, would have amounted to an absolute surrender of the rights on which those orders and blockades were founded.

Had the American Government been sincere in representing the orders in council, as the only subject of difference between Great Britain and the United States, calculated to lead the hostilities; it might have been expected, so soon as the revocation of those orders had been officially made known to them, that they would have spontaneously recalled their "letters of marque," and manifested a disposition of immediately to restore the relations of peace and amity between the two Powers.

But the conduct of the Government of the United States by no means corresponded with such reasonable expectations.

The Orders in Council of the 23d of June being officially communicated in America, the Government of the United States, saw nothing in the repeal of the Orders in Council, which should itself restore Peace, unless Great Britain were prepared, in the first instance, substantially to relinquish the right of impressing her own seamen when found on board American merchant ships.

The proposal of an Armistice, and of a simultaneous Repeal of the restrictive measures on both sides, subsequently made by the commanding officer of his Majesty's naval forces on the American coast, were received in the same hostile spirit by the Government of the United States. The suspension of the practice of impressment was insisted upon in the Correspondence which passed on that occasion, as a necessary preliminary to a cessation of hostilities: —Negociation, it was stated, might take place without suspension of the exercise of this right, and also without any Armistice being concluded but Great Britain was required previously to agree, without any knowledge of the adequacy of the system which could be substituted, to negociate upon the basis of accepting the Legislative Regulations of a foreign State, as the sole equivalent for the exercise of a right which she has felt to be essential to the support of her maritime power.

If America, by demanding this preliminary cessation, intends to deny the validity of that right, in that denial Great Britain cannot acquiesce; nor will she give countenance to such a pretension, by seceding to its suspension, much less to its abandonment; as a basis on which to treat. If the American Government has devised, or conceives it can devise, regulations, which may safely be accepted by Great Britain, as a substitute for the exercise of the right in question, it is for them to bring forward such a plan for consideration. The British Government has never attempted to exclude this question from amongst those or which the two States might have to negociate: It has, on the contrary, uniformly professed its readiness to receive and discuss any proposition on this subject, coming from the American Government: It has never ascertained any exclusive right as to the impressment of British seamen from American vessels, which it was not prepared to acknowledge, as appertaining equally to the Government of the United States, with respect to American seamen when found on board British merchant ships:—But it cannot, by acceding to such a basis in the first instance, either assume, or admit that to be practicable, which, when attempted on former occasions, has always been found to be attended with great difficulties; such difficulties as the British Commissioners in 1806, expressly declared, after an attentive consideration of the suggestions brought forward by the Commissioners on the part of America, they were unable to surmount.

Whilst this proposition, transmitted through the British Admiral, was pending in America, another communication on the subject of an armistice was unofficially made to the British Government in this country. The Agent, from whom this proposition was received, acknowledged that he did not consider that he had any authority himself to sign an agreement on the part of his Government. It was obvious that any stipulations entered into, in consequence of this overture, would have been binding on the British Government, whilst the Government of the United States would have been free to refuse or accept them, according to the circumstances of the moment: this proposition was therefore necessarily declined.

After his exposition of the circumstances which preceded, and which have followed by the Declaration of War by the United States, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, feels himself called upon to declare the leading principles by which the conduct of Great Britain has been regulated in the transactions connected with these discussions.

His Royal Highness can never acknowledge any blockade whatsoever to be illegal, which has been duly notified, and is supported by an adequate force, merely upon the ground of its extent or because the ports, or coasts blockaded as not at the same time invested by land.

His Royal Highness can never admit that neutral trade with Great Britain can be constituted a public crime, the commission of which can expose the ships of any power whatever to be denationalized.

His Royal Highness can never admit that Great Britain can be debarred of its right of just and necessary retaliation, through the fear of eventually affecting the interest of a neutral.

His Royal Highness can never admit, that in the exercise of the undoubted and hitherto undisputed right of searching neutral merchant vessels in time of war, the impressment of British seamen, when found therein, can be deemed any violation of a neutral flag. Neither can he admit, that the taking such seamen from on board such such vessel, can be considered by any Neutral State, as a hostile measure, or a justifiable cause of war.

There is no right more clearly established, than the right which a Sovereign has to the allegiance of his subjects, more especially in time of war. Their allegiance is no optional duty, which they can decline, and resume at pleasure. It is a call which they are bound to obey; it began with their birth, and can only terminate with their existence.

If a similarity of language and manners may make the exercise of this right more liable to partial mistakes, and occasional abuse, when practised towards vessels of the United States, the same circumstances make it also a right, with the exercise of which, in regard to such vessels, it is more difficult to dispense.

But if, to the practice of the United States, to harbour British seamen, be added their assumed right to transfer the allegiance of British subjects, and thus to cancel the jurisdiction of their legitimate Sovereign, by acts of naturalization and certificates of citizenship, which they pretend to be as valid out of their own territory, as within it, it is obvious, that to abandon this ancient right of Great Britain, and to admit this novel pretensions of the United States, would be to expose to danger the very foundation of our maritime strength.

Without entering minutely into the other topics, which have been brought forward by the Government of the United States, it may be proper to remark, that whatever the Declaration of the United States may have asserted, Great Britain never did demand that they should force British manufactures into France; and she formally declared her willingness entirely to forego, or modify, in concert with the United States, the system by which a commercial intercourse with the enemy had been allowed, under the protection of licences; provided the United States would act towards her, and towards France, with real impartiality.

The Government of America, if the differences between States are not interminable, has as little right to notice the affair of the Chessapeak. The aggression in this instance, on the part of a British officer, was acknowledged, his conduct was disapproved, & a reparation was regularly tendered by Mr. Foster on the part of his Majesty, and accepted by the Government of the United States.

It is not less unwarranted in its allusion to the mission of Mr. Henry; a mission undertaken without the authority, or even knowledge of his Majesty's Government, and which Mr. Foster was authorized formally and officially to disavow.

The charge of exciting the Indians to offensive measures against the United States, is equally void of foundation.—Before the war began, a policy the most opposite had been uniformly pursued, & proof of this was tendered by Mr. Foster to the American Government.

Such are the causes of war which have been put forward by the Government of the United States. But the real origin of the present contest will be found in that spirit, which has long unhappily actuated the Councils of the United States: their marked partiality in palliating and assisting the aggressive tyranny of France; their systematic endeavours to inflame their people against the defensive measures of Great Britain; their ungenerous conduct towards Spain, the intimate ally of Great Britain; and their unworthy desertion of the cause of other neutral nations. It is through the prevalence of such councils that America has been associated in policy with France, and committed in war against Great Britain.

And under what conduct on the part of France has the Government of the United States thus lent itself to the enemy? The contemptuous violation of the Commercial Treaty of the year 1800, between France and the United States; the treacherous seizure of all American vessels and cargoes in every harbour subject to the controul of the French arms; the tyrannical principles of the Berlin and Milan Decrees, and the confiscations under them; the subsequent condemnation under the Ramboillet Decree, antedated or concealed to render it the more effectual; the French commercial regulations, which render the traffic of the United States with France almost illusory; the burning of their merchant ships at sea, long after the alledged repeal of the French Decrees—all these acts of violence on the part of France, produced from the Government of the United States, only such complaints as end in acquiescence and submission, or are accompanied by suggestions for enabling France to give the semblance of a legal form to her usurpations, by converting them into municipal regulations.

This disposition of the Government of the United States, this complete subserviency to the Rule of France—this hostile temper towards Great Britain—are evident in almost every page of the official correspondence of the American with the French Government.

Against this course of conduct, the real cause of the present war, the Prince Regent solemnly protests. Whilst contending against France, in defence not only of the liberties of Great Britain, but of the world, his Royal Highness was entitled to look for a far different result.—From their common origin—from their common interest—from their professed principles of freedom and independence, the United States were the last power in which Great Britain could have expected to find a willing instrument, and abettor of French tyranny.

Disappointed in this just expectation, the Prince Regent will still pursue the policy which the British Government has so long, and invariably maintained, in repelling injustice, and supporting the general rights of nations; and under the favour of Providence, relying on the justice of his cause, and the tried loyalty and firmness of the British nation, his Royal Highness confidently looks forward to a successful issue to the contest, in which he has thus been compelled most reluctantly to engage.

Westminster, January 9, 1813.

Military Promotions.

Office of Ordna[illegible]0.

Medical Eftablifhment [illegible]
partment of the Ordnanc[illegible]
Bennett to be Surgeon, [illegible]
tant Surgeon H. Sprow[illegible]
Affiftant Surgeon W. O. [illegible]
Surgeon, vice Bennett. S[illegible]
J. S. Gregory to be ditt[illegible]
raty Afsiftant Surgeons T[illegible]
W. Browne, vice Greg[illegible]
augmentation; B. Coo[illegible]
E. Rudge, vice Montgom[illegible]
Cupples, vice Lenny, d[illegible]
Afsiftant Surgeons.

Corps of Royal A[illegible]
Lieutenant F. Reid, [illegible]
Lieutenants C. Park, vi[illegible]
G. Griffiths, J. Beverid[illegible]
B. White, to be Firft L[illegible]
vice Park, promoted, J. [illegible]
R. Boyle, vice Griffiths [illegible]
vice Beveridge, prom[illegible]
Mathefon, promoted, F[illegible]
moted, and P. Smith, Ge[illegible]
nants.

Commifsions figned by[illegible]

The King's own S[illegible]
Fitzherbert, vice Newt[illegible]
W. Lucius Cary, & R. R[illegible]
G. Scott, and F. Edgar, [illegible]

Eaft Regiment of Staff[illegible]
E. Whiting to be Lieute[illegible]

Weftern Regiment of [illegible]
tridge to be Lieutenant.

Southern Regiment of [illegible]
clefton, W. Bird, J. Palm[illegible]
Brummell, vice Peel, de[illegible]
J. Hall, and E. Buckerfi[illegible]
Northern Regiment of [illegible]
fhaw, to be Captain.

Central Regiment of L[illegible]
Gent, to be Lieutenant, [illegible]

Staffordfhire Yeomanr[illegible]
W. Anfon, and J. Crufe, [illegible]
C. Coupland, and E. Pee[illegible]
nants.

Stone and Ecclefhall [illegible]
Afton, Gent. to be Lieut[illegible]
Stubbs, Gent. to be Cor[illegible]
ted.

Tamworth Volunteer[illegible]
Gent, to be Lieutenant, [illegible]
Gent. to be Cornet, vice [illegible] volunteer infantry to be Enfign, vice Godwin, refigned. P. Davenport, Efq. to be Major, vice Powys.

Longport Volunteer Infantry, E. Keeling, Efq. to be Captain, vice Lakin, refigned. B. Adams, Efq. to be ditto, vice Stanier, ditto. W. Barker, and W. Bindley, Gents. to be Lieutenants.

Office of Ordnance, Dec. 26.

Royal Regiment of Artillery, Brevet Major S. G. Adye to be Major, vice Duncan, deceafed. Second Captain C. Ilbert to be Captain, vice Adye. Firft Lieutenant A. Macdonald to be Second Captain, vice Ilbert. Second Lieutenant W. Drummond to be Firft Lieutenant, vice Macdonald. Second Captain T. Hutchefson to be Captain, vice Lefebure. Firft Lieutenant J. Longley to be Second Captain, vice Hutchefson. Second Lieutenant J. C. Acherley, to be Firft Lieutenant, vice Longley. Gentlemen Cadets H. Williams, vice Townfend, promoted; H. W. Picard, vice Trench, promoted; W. [illegible] Gnwood, vice Drawbridge, promoted; E. [illegible] Mon, vice Morgan, promoted; R. G. Wilfo[illegible] vice Wood, promoted; A. O. Molesworth, vice Warde, promoted; B. Cuppage, vice Grimes, promoted; M. Clark, vice Hill, promoted; R. Burn, vice Ingleby, promoted; G. Doyle, vice Cater, promoted; R. B. Burnaby, vice Oldham, promoted; R. G. Smith, vice Lovett, promoted, to be Second Lieutenants.

Corps of Royal Artillery Drivers. Second Lieutenant D. Wilkie to be Firft Lieutenant, vice Pearce, refigned. W. H. Gillman to be Second Lieutenant, vice Wilkie.

Artillery, King's German Legion, Second Captain Charles Baron Witzleben to be Captain, by augmentation; Lieutenant, W. Braun to be Second Captain, vice Witzleben. Lieutenant, A, Bindſeil to be Second Captain, by augmentation. Second Lieutenant, C, de Schulzen to be Firſt Lieutenant, vice Braun, Second Lieutenant, A. Hugo to be Firſt Lieutenant, vice Bindſeil, Second Lieutenant H. Stockmann to be Firſt Lieutenant, by augmentation. Sec. Lieutenant, William Rummel, to be firſt Lieutenant by augmentation, F. Locke, Gent, vice Schulzen F, Seineck, Gent, vice Hugo, and H, Wohler, vice Stockmann, to be Second Lieutenants, Gentlemen Cadets L, Hardt vice Rummel, and [illegible], by augmentation, to be Second Lieutenants.

Engineers of the King's German Legion, Lieutenant, W, Muller to be Second Captain.

December 28.

Corps of Royal Military Artificers, or Sappers and Miners, C. Gratton, Gent, to be Sub-Lieutenant.

Commiſsion ſigned by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Stafford,

Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry, E, Monckton, Gent, to be Lieutenant, W, Firchild and J, Shirley, Gents, to be Cornets,

Erratum in the Gazette of Dec, 26,—For J, Mills, Gent; to be Second Lieutenant, read J, Wills, Gent, to be ditto,

War Office, December 29, 1812.

16th Regiment of Light Dragoons, A. Macdougall, Gent. to be Cornet, without purchaſe, vice Chamberlain, promoted.

20th ditto, Lieut. J. Court, from the 63d Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Wynne, who exchanges.

1ſt Regiment of Foot Guards, R. H. Gronow, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Caulfield, who retires.

1ſt Regiment of Foot, Lieut C. S. Hopkins, to be Captain of a Company, without purchaſe, vice Moore, diſmiſſed the ſervice by the ſentence of a General Court Martial. Enſign A. Robertson to be Lieutenant, vice Hopkins.

[illegible]th ditto, Enſign J. Lowry, to be Lieutenant, vice Barber, deceaſed. —— Swaine, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Lowry.

[illegible]th ditto, Enſign —— Brown, to be Lieutenant, by purchaſe vice Curzon, promoted, in the [illegible]th Foot.

[illegible] Enſign M. Forſter, from the 46th [illegible] Lieutenant, without purchaſe, vice [illegible] promoted in the 6th Weſt India Regiment.

[illegible] Lieutenant J. Fraſer, to be captain vice Fanning, deceaſed.

[illegible] Lieutenant J. M'Ra, from the 79th [illegible] promoted in the [illegible] Foot; [illegible] Lieutenant M, Lynch, vice Elliot, who retires, to be captains of companies, without purchaſe.

[illegible]th ditto, Enſign J. Routledge, to be Lieutenant, vice Mountford, deceaſed. J. Murray Bliſs, [illegible] to be Enſign, vice Routledge.

[illegible] Aſſiſtant Surgeon to the Forces E. [illegible] Surgeon, vice Thompſon, promoted

[illegible] R. H. Evans, Gent. vice Cox, and D. Grueber, Gent. vice Brown, [illegible] to be Enſigns, by purchaſe.

[illegible] ditto, Enſign S. Smith, from the 39th [illegible] to be Lieutenant, without purchaſe, vice [illegible] promoted in the Glengarry Fencibles. Aſſiſtant Surgeon T. Douglas, from the Royal Veteran Battalion, to be Surgeon.

46th ditto, B. Warton, Gent. to be Enſign, without purchaſe, vice Foſter, promoted in the 12th Foot.

48th ditto, Enſign J. Hall, to be Lieutenant, by purchaſe, vice Allman, promoted.

52d ditto, Enſign E. Scones, to be Lieutenant, by purchaſe, vice Knox, promoted in the 40th Foot.

56th ditto, Lieutenant T. Van Baerle, from the 70th Foot, vice Armſtrong, who exchanges. Enſign —— M'Donnell, without purchaſe, vice Parker, appointed to the 2d Royal Veteran Battalion, to be Lieutenants.

58th ditto, Lieutenant C. Campbell, from the Royal Corſican Rangers, vice Fallon, who exchanges, and Enſign H. Stoughton, to be Lieutenants, without purchaſe. Charles Duckers, Gent. vice Stoughton, to be Enſign.

60th ditto, Lieutenant H. Dibbly, vice Boardman, deceaſed, and Lieutenant J. Watſon, vice Philbin, deceaſed, to be captains of companies. Enſigns J. W. Dalmano, vice Klinkerfuſs, deceaſed; J. Beatty, vice Perry, deceaſed; C. Maclean, vice Webſter, deceaſed; A. B. Cairne, vice Crozier, deceaſed; J. Currie, vice Fitzgerald, deceaſed; R. Mackenzie, vice Marchington, appointed to the Nova Scotia Fencible; and W. Brady, vice Watſon, promoted, to be Lieutenants. T. Wright, vice Dalmano; W. Williams, vice Beatty; J. Brown, vice Maclean; B. Clarke, vice Cairnes; W. Fawcett, vice Currie; H. Shewbridge, vice Mackenzie; and R. Farrar, vice Brady, Gents. to be Enſigns.

63d ditto, Lieutenant F. Wynne, from the 20th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice Court, who exchanges.

70th ditto, Lieutenant R. Armſtrong, from the 56th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Van Baerle, who exchanges.

71ſt ditto, Aſſiſtant Surgeon T, G, Logan, from the 7th Dragoon Guards, to be Surgeon, vice Macredie, placed upon half-pay.

79th ditto, Enſign G. M'Gibbon, to be Lieutenant, vice Harkneſs, deceaſed,—J, Mackenzie, Gent, to be Enſign, vice M'Gibbon.

82d ditto, W, Tudor, gent, to be Enſign, without purchaſe, vice Taylor, promoted in the 89th Foot,

87th ditto, Captain R, H, Shaw, from the 6th Garriſon Battalion, to be Captain of a Company, vice Blake, who exchanges,

89th ditto, Enſign J, Caulfield, vice Daniel, promoted, and Enſign A, B, Taylor, from the 82d Foot, vice Rowe, promoted, to be Lieutenants, without purchaſe,—H, Buldero, Gent, vice Caulfield, to be Enſign.

96th ditto, Enſign T, Fagan, to be Lieutenant, vice Hunt, caſhiered,—W, Stritch, Gent, to be Enſign, vice Fagan,

101ſt Ditto, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. Shewen, from the 4th garriſon Battalion, vice Garvoik, who exchanges; and Lieutenant E. Page Turner, from the 10th Light Dragoons, by purchaſe, vice Showen, who retires, to be Captains of Companies. Enſign C. Crowe, from the 48th Foot, vice Bowers, who reſigns, to be Lieutenant without purchaſe.

3d Weſt India Regiment, J. M'Intyre, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Hume, deceaſed.

6th Ditto, Lieut. J. Read, from the 12th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, without purchaſe, vice Skipton, appointed to the 11th Royal Veteran Battalion.

8th Ditto, Enſigns D. H. Groce, vice Jones, deceaſed; and John Maxwell, vice J. Taylor, deceaſed, to be Lieutenants, M'C. Geagan, Gent. vice Maxwell; and E. E. Grant, Gent. vice Groſe, to be Enſigns.

1ſt Garriſon Battalion, Capt. J. Garvock, from the 101ſt Foot, to be captain of a company, vice Shewen, who exchanges.

4th Ditto, Lieutenant the Honourable George Forteſcue, from the 8th Light Dragoons, to be Captain of a Company, vice Maclean, appointed to the 7th Royal Veteran Battalion.

6th Ditto, Captain H. Blake, from the 87th Foot, to be captain of a company, vice Shaw, who exchanges.

3d Royal Veteran Battalion, Aſſiſtant-Surgeon J. H. Sprague, from the 63d Foot, to be Aſſiſtant-Surgeon, Vice Douglas, promoted in the 41ſt Foot.

7th Ditto, Capt. M. Maclean, from the 4th Garriſon Battalion, to be Captain of a Company, vice Kloffett, appointed to the 8th Royal Veteran Battalion.

The King's German Legion.—2d Regiment of Light Dragoons, M. Prendergaſt, Gent. vice Loning, promoted; H. Meyer, Gent. vice Roeders, promoted, to be Cornets.

1ſt Battalion of Light Infantry, Stephen Macdonald, Gent. to be Enſign.

1ſt Battalion of the Line, Lt. Gerlach Schlutter to be Captain of a Company, vice La Roche, dead of his Wounds; Enſign C. Michaelis to be Lieutenant, vice Schlutter.

2d Ditto, F. La Roche, Gent. to be Enſign.

5th ditto, Lieut. G. Hagemann to be captain of a company, vice Baemeiſter, ſince dead of his wounds; Enſign G. Klingſohr to be Lieutenant, vice Kangemann; Cadet Serjeant H. Vaſſmer to be Enſign, vice Schlaeger, promoted.

Royal Corſican Rangers. Lieut. P. A. Fallon, from the 58th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Campbell, who exchanges. Serjeant-Major J. Harvey, from the 59th Foot, to be Adjutant, with the rank of Enſign, vice Cigvaldini, who reſigns the Adjutancy only.

Brevet.—Major General W. H. Clinton to be Lieutenant-General in the Army ſerving in Spain and Portugal.

Staff.—Captain L. A. De Noe, from the 6th Foot, to be Staff Captain at the Army Depot in the Iſle of Wight. T. H. Thompſon, S. Camming, T. Hill, A. Clarke, and T. Biſſett, Gents. to be Deputy Aſſiſtant-Commiſſaries-General to the Forces.

Hospital Staff.—Staff-Surgeon E. Brown to be Deputy Inſpector of Hoſpitals.

Memorandum.—Lieut. Morgan, of the 13th Foot, and Enſign Hamilton of the 4th Royal Veteran Battalion, are ſuperſeded, being abſent without leave.

Commiſſions ſigned by the Lords Lieutenant.

Fifeſhire Militia, J. Arthur, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Batcheller, reſigned. C. Graham, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Menzies, promoted. J. P. Donaldſon, to be Lieutenant, vice Menzies, appointed to the 93d Foot. V. C. Baird, to be Enſign, vice Donaldſon.

Derby Old Militia, J. Wragg, G. Miller, J. Carr, and C. K. Cooper, Gents. to be Lieutenants.

Derbyſhire Yeomanry Cavalry, W. Evans, Gent. to be Cornet. 2d or Eaſt Norfolk Regiment of Militia, Lieut. J, Storr, to be Captain, vice Orr, reſigned. Enſign G. E. Beckwith, to be Lieutenant, vice Storr, promoted.

1ſt Eaſtern Regiment of Norfolk Local Militia, J. Chaſe, Eſq. to be Second Lieutenant.

2d Ditto, G. Morſe, Eſq. to be Major, vice Cole, reſigned.

Swaffham Cavalry, S. Tyſſen; Gent, to be cornet,

Clackcloſe Cavalry, J, Liſter, Gent, to be cornet, vice Smart, resigned.

Norwich Riflemen, Second Lieutenant W, Freeman to be Firſt Lieutenant, vice Corfield, reſigned' T, S, Coldwell, Gent, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Freeman, promoted,

Sharp Shooters attached to the 3d, or Eaſt Norfolk Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry, William Coleman, Gent, to be Firſt Lieutenant.

War Office, Jan. 12, 1813.

1ſt Regiment Life Guards, R. Dean, Gent, to be Cornet and Sub-lieutenant, without purchaſe.

7th Regiment of Light Dragons, lieutenant W. Shirley, from the 25th foot, to be lieutenant vice Long, who exchanges.

10th Regiment of Light Dragons, J. A. Richardſon, Gent. to be Cornet, purchaſe, vice Farmer, who retires.

12th Ditto, Captain S. White, from the 10th foot, to be Captain of a troop, vice Vernon, who exchanges.

16th Ditto, W. Beckwith, to be Cornet, by purchaſe, vice Hall, promoted.

17th ditto, John Tomlinſon, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchaſe vice Smith, promoted.

19th ditto, Cornet W. F. Arnold to be lieutenant by purchaſe, vice Lucas, who retires.

6th Regiment of foot, lieutenant F. Macbean to be Captain of a Company, without purchaſe vice De Noe, appointed Staff Captain at the Army Depot.

19th ditto, Captain J. Vernon, from the 12th Light Dragoons, to be Captain of Company, vice White, who exchanges.

23d ditto, lieutenant E. S. Long, from the 7th light dragoons, to be lieutenant, vice Shirley, who exchanges.

24th ditto, lieut. F. Bernard, from the 5th garriſon battalion, to be lieutenant, vice Mee, who exchanges.

25th ditto, Surgeon A. Melville, from the 3d Weſt regiment, to be Surgeon, vice Stewart, placed upon half-pay.

27th ditto, lieutenant R. Edmonds, from the 6th garriſon battalion, to be lieutenant, vice Pike, who exchanges.

32d ditto, J. Lucas, Gent. by purchaſe, vice Wood, who retires; and J. M'Conchy, Gent. by purchaſe, vice Quil, promoted, to be Enſigns.

35th ditto, W. L. Hedding, Gent. to be Enſign, by purchaſe, vice Marſhall, who retires.

36th ditto, Lieut. W. Wainwright to be Adjutant, vice Wall, appointed to the 3d Royal Veteran battalion.

41ſt ditto, Brevet Lieut. Colonel H. M'Kenzie to be Major, without purchaſe. Lieutenants W. L. Crowther, G. Fowler, and S. Hehl, from the 73d foot, vice M'Kenzie. Enſign T. Martin to be lieutenant, without purchaſe; Enſign and Adjutant J. Smith to have the rank of Lieutenant; Enſigns J. H. Jehoult; E. Edge, vice Sutherland dead of his wounds; W. O'Reily, vice Crowther; and W. Hickey, from the 46th foot vice Fower, to be Lieutenants, without purchaſe. S. Vignoles, vice Edge, and H. Procter, vice O'Reilly, Gents. to be Enſigns.

46th ditto, H. J. Wilſon, Gent. to be Enſign, without purchaſe, vice Hickey promoted in the 41ſt foot.

47th ditto, Quarter-Maſter J. Young, from the 33d foot, to be Quarter-Maſter, vice Minikin who exchanges.

54th ditto, Enſign —— Pearſe, from the Galway Militia, to be Enſign, without purchaſe.

56th ditto, Lieut. J. E. Caine, to be Captain of a Company, vice M'Gregor, deceaſed. Hoſpital-Mate J. Kennedy to be Aſſiſtant-Surgeon, vice Howard, who retires.

67th ditto, Lieut. Gen. J. Robinſon, from the 2d garriſon battalion, to be Colonel-Commandant of a battalion, vice Lieut. Gen. Sir G. Prevoſt, appointed to the command of the 16th regiment. Enſign J. Hamilton to be Lieutenant, without purchaſe, vice Pelt, appointed to the 7th Royal Veteran battalion.

73d ditto, Enſign G. Dawſon to be Lieutenant, without purchaſe, vice Hehl, promoted in the 41ſt foot. J. Y. Lloyd, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Dawſon. Quarter-Maſter J. Minniken, from the 47th foot, to be Quarter-Maſter, vice Young, who exchanges.

76th ditto, Lieutenant-General Sir George Prevoſt, Bart. from the 60th foot, to be Colonel, vice General Sir T. Muſgrave, deceaſed.

78th ditto, Enſign A. Kennedy to be Lieut. by purchaſe, vice Tennant, who retires.

79th ditto, Capt. J. Ferguſon, from the 43d foot, to be Major, by purchaſe, vice Douglas.

84th ditto, M. Crowe, Gent. to be Enſign, by purchaſe, vice Moore, who retires.

85th ditto, Enſign D. Robertſon to be Lieut. vice White, deceaſed. —— Carey, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Robertſon.

87th ditto, Lieut. Wm. Byrne, from the Kilkenny Militia, to be Enſign without purchaſe.

90th Regiment, Brevet Major James Archibald Hope, from the 26th foot to be Major, by purchaſe, vice Brown who retires.

92d ditto, captain W. Phipps to be Major by purchaſe, vice Campbell, who retires. Enſign James Hope to be Lieutenant, by purchaſe, vice Little.

2d Garriſon battalion, Major-General George Porter, from half-pay of the late 117th regiment, to be colonel, vice lieutenant-general Robinſon, appointed to the command of a battalion of the 60th foot,

5th ditto, Lieutenant John Mee, from the 24th foot, to be lieutenant, vice Pernard, who exchanges.

6th ditto, Lieutenant John Pike, from the 27th foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Edmonds, who exchanges.

5th Royal Veteran battalion, Lieutenant and Adjutant Samuel Wall, from the 36th foot, to be Adjutant and Lieutenant, vice Keith, placed on the Retired Liſt.

STAFF.

Colonel Sir Sidney Beckwith, of the 95th foot to be Quarter-Maſter-General to the Force ſerving in Canada, vice Macdonnell, deceaſed.

Hospital Staff.—T. Clark, Gent. to be Hoſpital Mate for General Service.

The King's German Legion.—3d Regiment of Light Dragoons, E. Zeemermann, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Reincke, promoted.

4th Battalion of the line, Lieut. F. Schmidt to be Captain of a company, vice Ulmenſteein, who retires, Enſign G, Seebold to be lieutenant, vice Schmidt.

6th ditto, Enſign J. C, Kruger to be Lieut. vice Lutterman, promoted in the corps of Engineers,

The Duke of York's Light Infantry Regiment Lieutenant J, Cuppon, from the Royal Corsican Rangers, to be captain of a company, vice Liberopulo, ſuperſeded, being abſent without leave,

Memorandum.—Brevet Col, Maxwell, of the 7th dragoon guard, is ſuperſeded, being abſent without leave,

Lieutenant Tennant, of the 78th foot, who was ſuperſeded in the Gazette of the 28th July laſt, is reinſtated in his rank,

Hoſpital Staff,—For Hugh Kennedy, Gent, to be Hoſpital Mate, &c, read William Kennedy, Gent, to be Hoſpital-Mate, &c.

3d Garriſon Battalion,—For Lieut, Richard Kirby, from the 51ſt foot, to be Lieutenant, read Lieutenant Charles Kirby, from.

Commiſſions ſigned by the Lords Lieutenant:

Eaſtern Regiment of Eſſex Militia, C. Ruſſi, vice Croſſgrove, promoted; J, Oſborn, vice Bell, promoted; J, C, Light, vice Hall promoted; W, G, Atkins, C, Crampine, and W, Snell, Gents, to be Enſigns.

Weſtern Regiment, P. Buckworth Herne, Eſq, vice Stephenſon, reſigned; W, H, Haſelfoot, Eſq, vice Boggis, promoted, to be captains, Enſigns J, Watſon, vice Farr, reſigned; J, Wallis vice Evans, deceaſed; and C, Dennis, vice Wade, resigned; J, L, Betcher, vice Trigge, promoted; M, Brook, vice Watſon, promoted; J, B, Kingſbury, vice Wallis, promoted; and A, N, Irvin, Gents, vice Dennis, promoted, to be Lieutenants,

Hants,—C, Hulſe, Eſq, to be Deputy Lieutenant.

Cardiganshire Royal Clarence Local Militia, Lieutenant-Colonel, G, Price to be Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant, vice Lloyd, deceaſed, Major T. Lewis to be Lieutenant-colonel, vice Price, captain J, Vaughan to be Major, vice Lewis, Adjutant J, Williams, to be captain by Brevet,

War-Office, Jan. 16, 1813.

Commiſſions ſigned by the lords lieutenants,

1ſt Weſt york militia, S. Bain, gent. to be enſign.

3d Weſt york militia, G. Cholmley, Esq. to be lieutenant-colonel. Captain Francis Dacre to be major, C. Stapleton, Eſq. to be captain. C. T. Houlton, gent. to be lieutenant. W. Hawkes, J. Layhourn, H. Hebden, R. Mann, W. Atkins and R. Blacklin, gents. to be enſigns.

Craven regiment of local militia, lieut. C. Tindal to be captain. vice Cunliffe, reſigned. W. Leach, T. Moorhouſe, R. Waddilove, J. Dynely, W. Tomlin, and W. Netherwood, gent. to be lieutenants. W. Tomlin. gent. to be enſign, vice Woltam, deceaſed.

City york local militia, lieut. T. Wilſon to be captain, vice Shaw, reſigned.

Halifax regiment, J. Roſs and J. Haigh, gents. to be enſigns.

Abrigg regiment, enſign F. Wilson to be lieutenant, vice Morley, reſigned; and T. Bailey, gent. to be ditto.

Strafforth and Tickhill regiment, R. Heathfield, Eſq. to be captain, vice Thornhill, deceaſed. T. Brookes gent. to be lieutenant.

Sheffield regiment, enſign T. B. Jackſon to be lieutenant, vice Turner; and enſign A. Allen Hardy to be ditto, vice Brookfield.

Morley regiment, R. Walker, gent. to be lieutenant.

1ſt Leeds regiment, J. Lupton, gent. of the 2d leeds regiment, to be lieutenant, vice Hebden, reſigned; enſign J. Roberſon to be ditto, vice Prieſtley resigned; enſign J. Walker to be ditto, vice H. Pickering, reſigned; and enſign T. S. Wilſon to be ditto, vice R. Pickring, reſigned.

2d Leeds regiment, lieut. C. Bolland to be captain, vice Turner, reſigned; and lieut. G. Oates to be ditto, vice Bateſon, reſigned. enſign S. Smith to be lieutenant, vice Lupton; enſign G. W. Biſchoff to be ditto, vice Bolland; A. Wade and R. Hodgſon, gents. to be ditto, J. Whitley and E. Bracken, gent, to be enſigns.

Wakefield regiment, major B. Dealtry to be lieutenant-colonel, Capt. T. Clapham to be major.

Staincroſs regiment, W. H. Lodge to be ſurgeon.

Southern regiment of yorkſhire weſt Riding yeomanry cavalry, major Sir E. Smith, Bart. to be lieutenant-colonel, F. J. Elwyn, Eſq. and the hon. F. Lumley vice Lumley, promoted. To be captains, Cornets J. Spurr and J. Bolddrick, vice Coulman, reſigned, to be Lieutenants, J. Jeffcock, N. Whitaker, vice Spurr, promoted, and W. Coulman, gents, to be Cornets.

Northern regiment of yorkshire west riding yeomanry cavalry, C. Girling, Esq. to be captain by Brevet, C. Girling, gent. to be adjutant, vice Upton, resigned.

Wharfdale volunteer infantry, J. Morley, esq. to be lieutenant-colonel, lieut. T. Wilkinson to be captain, D. Weir, gent. to be ensign.

Bedford regiment of militia, F. J. Rix, gent. to be ensign.

County of surrey militia, W, B, Challoner, esq, to be captain, vice Dawson, removed.

1st Nottingham regiment of local militia, J, Need, esq, to be lieutenant-colonel-commandant, vice Wright resigned.

2d, or Southwell regiment of local militia, W, Wylde, esq, to be lieutenant-colonel-commandant, vice Sherbrooke, resigned.

4th Regiment of the essex local militia, W. D, Burrell, gent, to be quarter-master (with the rank of lieutenant), vice Allen, resigned.

County Palatine of Lancaster, J. Birley, esq. to be deputy lieutenant.

1st Battalion of the Royal Lancashire militia, West, jun, to be major, J, Broderick, esq, to be captain, S, Heelis, gent, to be Ensign.

2d Battalion, R, Watson, gent, to be lieut, J, Baett and T, S, M, Froggatt, gent, to be ensigns.

3d Battalion, T, Wheatley, D, Peploe Webb, C, Irwin, and J, Gilbee, gents. to be ensigns.

Blackburn lower division regiment of local militia, J, Banister, gent, to be quarter-master.

Bolton regiment, L. Taylor, esq, to be captain, and J, Warr, esq, to be captain, by Brevet.

Trafford and Helme regiment, M, Watts, esq. to be lieutenant-colonel-commandant.

Warington regiment, T, Kirkland Glazebrook, esq, to be captain, E, Gaskell and W, Halfall, gent, to be lieutenants.

28th or Stirlingshire militia, ensign J, Hill to be lieutenant, vice Lytlam, J, Cochrane, gent, to be ensign, vice Hill, promoted, M, Pinkerton, gent, to be Assistant-Surgeon.

Eastern battalion of Stirlingshire Local militia, A, Tovey, to be Lieutenant, vice Wilson, promoted, and J, Wright, Gent, to be ditto, D, Wardrobe Chrystal, A, Littlejohn, John Buchanan, and J, Wright, Gents, to be Ensigns.

Western Battalion, J, C, Hosier, Gent, to be Lieutenant, vice Cochrane, appointed to the Regular Militia, and J, Sawers, Gent, to be ditto, T, Wingate, W, M'Aulay, W, Robertson, R, Haldane, J, Lucas, and J, Paterson, Gent, to be Ensigns.

LONDON—JANUARY 22.

At Vienna, as we have already mentioned, there were strong demonstrations of the public joy at the reverses of the French. On the day the last accounts, so disastrous to the enemy, arrived there, the audience at three different Theatres applied the titles of the plays to the existing circumstances. By a curious chance the following were the titles of them:—*The Sword of Justice*, —*The Lost Treasure*,—and *The Robbers.*—OTTO, the French Ambassador, is said to have remonstrated; but the Government repelled, that it could not take cognizance of such occurrences, which could not have been foreseen, and for which it could not know whom to punish.

On the evening of Thursday last, a report having been circulated, that a vessel in the harbour of Arbroath was taken in grain, a great number of unthinking and misinformed people assembled in a riotous manner. Being disappointed in their expectations of finding grain at the quay, they proceeded to acts of violence, and in a very short time completely demolished the windows, and otherwise injured the houses of several respectable inhabitants; but by the interference of the Magistrates, the peace of the burgh was soon restored.

The following anecdote is extracted from the St. Petersburgh Patriotic and Political Journal, a periodic work, something in the nature of our magazines, now published in the Russian capital:—"We hope to afford pleasure to our readers, by furnishing them with an account of the escape of Lieutenant-General Baron WINTZENGERODE, and of Major NARISHKIN, who was taken prisoner at the same time with the Baron. On their way to Minsk they continued to cherish great hopes of being freed from their captivity; but when they had advanced beyond that town all shadow of hope fled. The French also were so confident of the security of their prisoners, that they guarded them carelessly. One morning, Baron WINTZENGERODE espied at Cossack at some distance, and communicated this to Major NARISHKIN, who at first was loth to credit it; however, on approaching nearer, they were soon convinced that they had in reality discovered a warrior of the Danube. Baron WINTZENGERODE rose up, exhibited his orders to view, and exclaimed, "I am a Russian General!" The Cossack vanished in an instant; but soon after, twelve of his companions appeared, fell upon the guards, disarmed them, took the captives from the carriages, placed them on Cossack horses, and galloped off with them to the Russian head-quarters.

The following fraud has recently taken place at the Transport-office, Westminster:—One of the clerks belonging to that department was absent through indisposition, and requested a friend in the office to procure for him his salary, as also that of two other clerks, at the usual time of payment, and send it to his residence. The friend did so, and inclosed the money in a letter, which he gave in charge to one of the messengers belonging to the office to deliver. The man had scarcely departed from the office, when he was accosted by a young man, also a clerk, who enquired where he was going. The man readily told him; when the other remarked it was a long walk, (near Kennington), and he could save him the journey, as he was then on his way to the house to spend the evening. By this artifice the man had no hesitation in relinquishing his charge, particularly as the young man was well known to him. Two days elapsed before any notice was taken of the affair, when it was discovered that the letter had never been delivered, and it was also ascertained, that the young man had not been to his duty since the day on which he obtained the money. The investigation that took place removed all doubt as to the culprit. It appears, that on the morning following the afternoon on which the money was obtained, he called at a jeweller's in Bond-street, and purchased a gold watch of more than 20 guineas value, and obtained change for a 100l. note. Soon after, this note was paid into the Bank, and proved to be the same received in payment of the clerks' salaries. Hitherto the offender has eluded the search made after him. The amount of the sum he obtained was 182l. 17s.; which, it is said, comprising the salaries of three individuals for the last quarter. The offender is about 22 years of age, and had been upwards of four years in the office.

WITTGENSTEIN'S Account of the Surrender of a Division of the French Army.

In the Twenty-ninth Bulletin, it may be recollected, the French attribute the surrender of General Partonneaux's division to its having lost its way. The following Report from Count Wittgenstein explains this in a clearer point of view:—

"When I arrived at the town of Kostrizy, I received information, that Napoleon would cross the Beresina river, and that Victor's corps formed his rear-guard. I therefore put myself in march to attack him whilst crossing, and desired General Platow to hasten to Borissow, which he accordingly did. He proceeded on the Toletschin road, and after my arrival with the whole corps at Old Borissow, cut off the enemy's rear guard, consisting of half of Victor's corps, and attacked it on yesterday afternoon. After a heavy fire of musketry, which continued for four hours, and by the effect of our artillery, the enemy were thrown into disorder, and put to flight: we took one piece of artillery, and thirty officers, and one thousand men, were made prisoners, He suffered a great loss besides in killed and wounded. Meanwhile I sent a flag of truce to inform the enemy of our superiority of force, and tell him that he was surrounded and must surrender.—The courage and valour of the troops under my command, together with General Platow's arrival at Borissow, forced the enemy to send me two flags of truce, with information that they surrendered. At midnight, the General of Division Partonneaux, the Brigade General Le..tre, 2 colonels, 40 officers, and 800 men, who had already submitted, were brought to me.

"At seven o'clock this morning, the remainder laid down their arms, viz, Generals Camuse and Plamont, 3 Colonels, 15 Lieutenant-Colonels, 184 officers, and 7,000 men, and delivered up 3 pieces of artillery, 3 standards, and a number of baggage waggons, Among these troops are two regiments of cavalry, one Saxon, and one Berg, with very good horses.

The following intercepted letter from the Prince of Neufchatel to Marshal Davoust, is copied from the St. Petersburgh Gazette of December 1:—

"Prince of Eckmuhl—It is the wish of the Emperor that you support the Duke of Elchingen in the retreat which he is making with his rear guard, while the Viceroy, to-morrow, will march to take post at Krasnoi. You, will, therefore, take care to occupy the post which you shall judge advisable, and which the Viceroy shall evacuate. The intention of the Emperor is, that you, with your corps, and that of the Duke of Elchingen, retire from Krasnoi, and make this movement on the 16th and 17th. General Charpentier, with his garrison, consisting of three third Polish battalions, and a regiment of cavalry, will leave the town at the same time with the rear. Before you march out, you will blow up the ramparts which surround Smolensk, as the mines are ready, and only need to be set fire to, You will take care that the ammunition, powder-chests, and every thing that cannot be carried away, be destroyed and burnt, as also the muskets the cannon should be buried. Generals Chasseloup and Lareboissiere will take care, each in his department, to carry these orders into proper execution.

"You will take care to send out patroles, that no marauder may remain behind; and you will also leave as few persons as possible in the hospitals,

(Signed) "Prince of NEUFCHATEL, Maj.-Gen."
"Smolensko, Nov, 2, (14),"

LONDON, JANUARY 21.

Malta and Gibraltar Mails arrived this morning.

The Gibraltar Papers states, that SUCHET is falling back upon Valencia; and that it is generally believed the French are on the point of withdrawing from the points they occupy in the center of Spain.

MINA has gained some further successes, and driven the Governor of Pampeluna into that place.

The Sicilian Parliament has closed its labours and been dissolved, after having presented a report to the Regent

"GIBRALTAR, JAN. 2.

"Father GIL, who acted so conspicuous a part in the Board of Seville, and 27 other individuals have been arrested in that city, upon a charge of conspiracy against the Cortes and Regency."

The celebrated twenty-ninth Bulletin conveyed to the public the Enemy's representation of the passage of the Berezyna; the following narrative of the same event has been received from Gottenburgh:

"Admiral TSCHICHAGOFF had, on the morning of the 28th of November, commenced his attack on the corps of troops that covered the filing of the enemy's army across the bridge: this corps was commanded by OUDINOT, and strongly posted in a wood. The Russians, from the nature of the ground, could only use their trailleurs, and lost 4000 men in the action—the enemy not so many; but General LE GRAND was killed; Marshal OUDINOT, General MERLE, and another General, wounded. Towards dusk WITTGENSTEIN's advanced guard reached the heights that commanded the original bridge, and a new foot-bridge on the Berezynn, over which the enemy was passing. Three batteries were immediately established; but as soon as BONAPARTE heard the guns firing on his rear, he instantly ordered the bridges to be burnt, when the most appalling scene of horror and confusion ensued.—carriages, guns, infantry, cavalry, men, women and children, all hurried or rushed towards the flaming piles. The rear was composed of persons whom BONAPARTE would not save to the hazard of his best troops. Many were drowned, many burned, many crushed by the fall of flaming timbers, many killed or mangled by the shot from the Russian batteries, which were now directed with fatal aim to this ensanguined spot. All the remaining equipages of the French army, including those conveying the plunder of the churches of Moscow, and immense treasure, much of which was in French gold coin, fell into the hands of Count WITTGENSTEIN's army. The main prize, however, escaped."

Other accounts described the apprehensions and anxieties of BONAPARTE's mind, when left with his few remaining troops on the march towards Wilna, as most acute. On hearing that NEY had escaped, he is said to have exclaimed, "I would give the two hundred millions I am worth in the Thuilleries, if that report could be confirmed." When he saw NEY actually entering his camp, with a handful of men, he could scarcely speak to wellcome him. The Marshal is said to have loudly repryached DAVOUST, and indirectly BONAPARTE himself,

Dantzic, though very strong, requires a garrison of nearly 30,000 men, which it is supposed the French, under the present circumstances, cannot spare.—Pillau is expected to be defended. It is said that the General supposed by PLATOW to be NEY, killed in the battle at Kowno, on the 14th ult. was General LABIBOISSIERE, the Comandant of Artillery. MURAT is said to have lost two of his fingers by the frost. It has been erroneously said, we believe, that the King of PRUSSIA had left Berlin for Breslaw. He was at Berlin on the 5th, and it is supposed the French will not permit him to proceed to Silesia, where the spirit of insurrection against the French has manifested itself in a most marked manner, and where, it is reported, a large body of men are actually in arms. About six weeks ago, the French Papers informed us, that there were some parties in Silesia, armed *after the manner of* SCHILL, and that a detachment and two pieces of cannon had been sent to quell them.

Fresh mention is made of the conspiracy at Leghorn, formed against BONAPARTE's authority in that quarter; and as before, this conspiracy is connected with that at Paris in October last. Many persons were in custody on a charge of high treason; but their fate had not been decided when the last accounts came away. The Black Sea is open, and a great trade carrying on in most kinds of grain.

The Emperor ALEXANDER quitted his capital on the 19th of last month, in order to join his victorious army; but his MAJESTY left St. Petersburgh in the most private manner. On taking a long journey it is usual with the EMPEROR to appear at the Cathedral of Cassan, from whence he usually departs upon his expeditions: but on its being learned that he had returned from thence, on the 18th, to his palace, the visit was conceived to have taken place for the discharge of his ordinary devotions, and no thought was entertained of his then quitting the capital. His MAJESTY afterwards set off unnoticed, accompanied by Gen. WINZINGERODE and other officers. The flag, which is usually flying at the palace to denote the presence of the Emperor, continued hoisted two days after his Majesty's departure. The Grand Duke CONSTANTINE had left St. Petersburgh for the army about ten days before. The interior of the Cathedral of Cassan has been recently almost filled with trophies of every description, taken from the French, during their campaign in Russia. Amongst other curiosities the truncheon, of exquisite workmanship, taken from DAVOUST.

ST. PETERSBURGH, DEC. 12.

Intelligence from the army, which is published at the head-quarters, contains the following article in addition to many others, describing instances of heroism in the Russian armies:—Whilst our armies continue to beat the enemy, the inhabitants of several Governments are burning with desire to bring every thing in their power as offerings to their native country. This noble feeling in their fellow-citizens animates the warriors with fresh courage, and they wish not to taste the sweets of peace until they have destroyed the insolent foe, who by his invasion has profaned the land of our fathers.—This holy flame of love for our native country warms all ranks. We lately informed our countrymen and brethern, of the manly efforts of our worthy peasantr[illegible] towards the destruction of the enemy. We [illegible] consider it as a pleasing duty to lay the conc[illegible] other ranks of people before the public. Th[illegible] ants of the towns of Hursh and Kaloga have [illegible], at sundry times, sent official persons from [illegible] body to his Excellency the Commander in Chief [illegible] armies to render him their heartfelt acknowledgments. They, and the inhabitants of the Government of Kasan, have offered to deliver half-pelisses for our warriors. M. Skaskinskji, a land owner in the Government of Cherson, has, with the consent of his mother, given 100 men out of 1009, which is th[illegible] population of their common estates, and none of them are above 35 years of age, clothe[d] and provided them with saddle horses; and has besides engaged to pay the soldiers out of his own purse as long as the war continues, and being put himself at their head, has joined the active army.

ELBING, DEC. 27.

This morning MURAT arrived from Konigsberg; he stayed only a short time, & in the evening departed for Dantzick, accompanied by all those he brought here, viz. a numerous Staff, and a number of General and other officers.

Extract of a letter.

The news of the successes of the Russians has been received with exultation at Vienna, and the demonstrations of joy were very lively. The French Ministers remonstrated, but it is said without receiving a satisfactory answer, and without any means being taken by Government to check the people.—Lord WALPOLE had arrived there.

EUROPE MARRIAGES.

On Thursday last, at St. Pancras, J. F. Le Cointe, Esq. of Bernard-street, Russell-square, to Miss Williams, of Hammersmith.

On Tuesday the 29th ultimo, in Dorsetshire, Henry Borrowes, Esq. of Hadley, in the county of Middlesex, to Miss Maria Rothwell, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Rothwell, Esq. of Cannanstown Meath, and neice of John Rothwell, Esq. of Staffordstown Meath, and of Lyme Regis, in the county of Dorset.

At Dover on the 31st December, John Teken, Esq. to Miss Blackwood, daughter of Wm. Blackwood, Esq. deceased, formerly Captain in the 18th Regiment of Infantry.

On Thursday, the 19th, Alfred Kingsford, Esq of Wickambreaux, to Sarah, the eld[est] daughter of Daniel Hitchens Boshell Esq. of Ickham-court, Kent.

On the 13th instant, Mr. Pittar of Golden-square, to Miss Krompholtz, of St. James's-square.

On Saturday, at St. James's, Westminster, Mr. Thomas Hodgkinson, of New Bond street, to Miss Martin, of Piccadilly.

At Lisbon, on the 15th December, by the Rev. E. M. Miller, his Britannic Majesty's resident Chaplain, William Newman, Esq. to Miss Vilhelmina Klein, niece to George Moller, Esq. of that city.

On the 6th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Meldola, Chief Minister of the Synagogue of Spanish and Portuguese Jews, in this city, S. Sebag, of Trinity square, Esq. to Miss Montifiore, daughter of the late Joseph Montifiore, Esq. of Kennington, in Surrey.

On Monday last, Mr. Ford, of Savage gardens, to Miss Mary Field, daughter of Isaac Field, Esq. one of the Cashiers of the Bank of England.

On Saturday, at St. George's Bloomsbury, Vitruvius Lawes, of Montague street, Russel square, Esq. Barrister at Law, to Mrs. Donald, of Southall, Middlesex.

On Thursday the 7th instant, at St. Pancras church, [illegible] of Upper Charlotte street, Fitzroy square, to Catherine Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Mrs. Sarah Sydenham, widow, of London street, Fitzroy-square.

On Monday, at Langford, in Shropshire, W[illegible] Hodges, Esq. of the office of Ordnance, to Sarah, youngest daughter of the Rev. Robert Outlaw, of Brockton.

Major Lushington, of the Hon. East India Company's Service, to Mrs. Grant, of Upper Berkley-street Portman-square.

EUROPE DEATHS.

On Wednesday last, at Chandos-house, her Grace Anna Eliza, Duchess of Chandos, relict of James, last Duke of Chandos, and sister of Sir Richard Gamon bart.

On Thursday, the 14th inst. after [illegible] and painful illness, Lieutenant General Ramsa[illegible].

Thursday morning, in Cadagan [illegible] street, Captain Schomberg, one of the C[illegible] of His Majesty's Navy.

On the 13th, at his house in New [illegible] street, Red Lion-square, John Bell, Esq. an emi[nent] solicitor.

At Evnsham, Oxfordshire, John Billingsley, Esq.

At Edmonton, on Sunday, in his [illegible]th year, John Henlock, Esq.

On Sunday last, in Wimpole-street, in the 19th year of her age, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Hodgson bokseller.

In Solane-street, on the 3d inst. Mrs. Sanford, widow of the late Wm. Stanford, Esq. of Welbeck street and New Bond street.

On Thursday se'nnight, at his house in Bolton street Piccadilly, in the 75th year of his age, General Sir Thomas Musgrave, Bart. Colonel of his Majesty's 76th Regiment of foot, and Governor of Gravesend and Tilbury Forts.

Lately at Glynhir, Carmarthenshire, Peter Du F[illegible]son, Esq. many years Receiver General for the County of Carmarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan.

Last week, at Walworth, William [illegible], Esq. of the East India House.

On Friday last, at Berkeswell Hall, in the county of Warwick, Mrs. Knightly, relict of John Whightwick Knightly, Esq. in the 94th year of her age.

On Monday last, at Brighthelmstone, Hugh Campbell Mair, Esq.

On the 26th inst. at Dawlish, Mary, the wife of Thomas John Lloyd Baker, Esq. of, Stouts Hill Gloucestershire.

On Saturday last, at Tendering Hall, Suffolk, [illegible] Rowley, mother of Sir W. Rowley, Bart. and M.P. for the county.

On the 26th inst. Mr. John Moody, in Leicester square, aged 85 years, who requested to be buried in St. Clement's burial ground, Portugal-street, with the following Head-stone:—"Native of this Parish, an old Member of Drury-lane Theatre."

On Sunday, at Edmonton, in his 78th year, [illegible] Hindock, Esq. sincerely regretted by his family and friends.

On the 31st ult. the Rev. Samuel Neale, A. B. of Queen's College, Cambridge, and Curate of All Saints church, Leicester.

On the 31st ultimo, at his house in Portland place, James Chisholme, [illegible] of Chisholme and Stone, Roxburgshire, North Britain, aged 68.